

OHIO

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

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Other States

Ohio

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

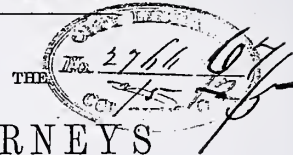
Exhibit A.

John T. Stechter
Columbus, O.H.



Your Obedt. Servt.
A. Lincoln

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.



JOURNEYS

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

FROM SPRINGFIELD TO WASHINGTON, 1861,
AS PRESIDENT ELECT;

AND

FROM WASHINGTON TO SPRINGFIELD, 1865,
AS PRESIDENT MARTYRED;

COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC CEREMONIES ON THE ENTIRE
ROUTE, AND FULL DETAILS OF BOTH JOURNEYS.

BY WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FUND,
BY THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, COLUMBUS.

1865.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865,
BY WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL,
In the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, in
and for the Southern District of Ohio.

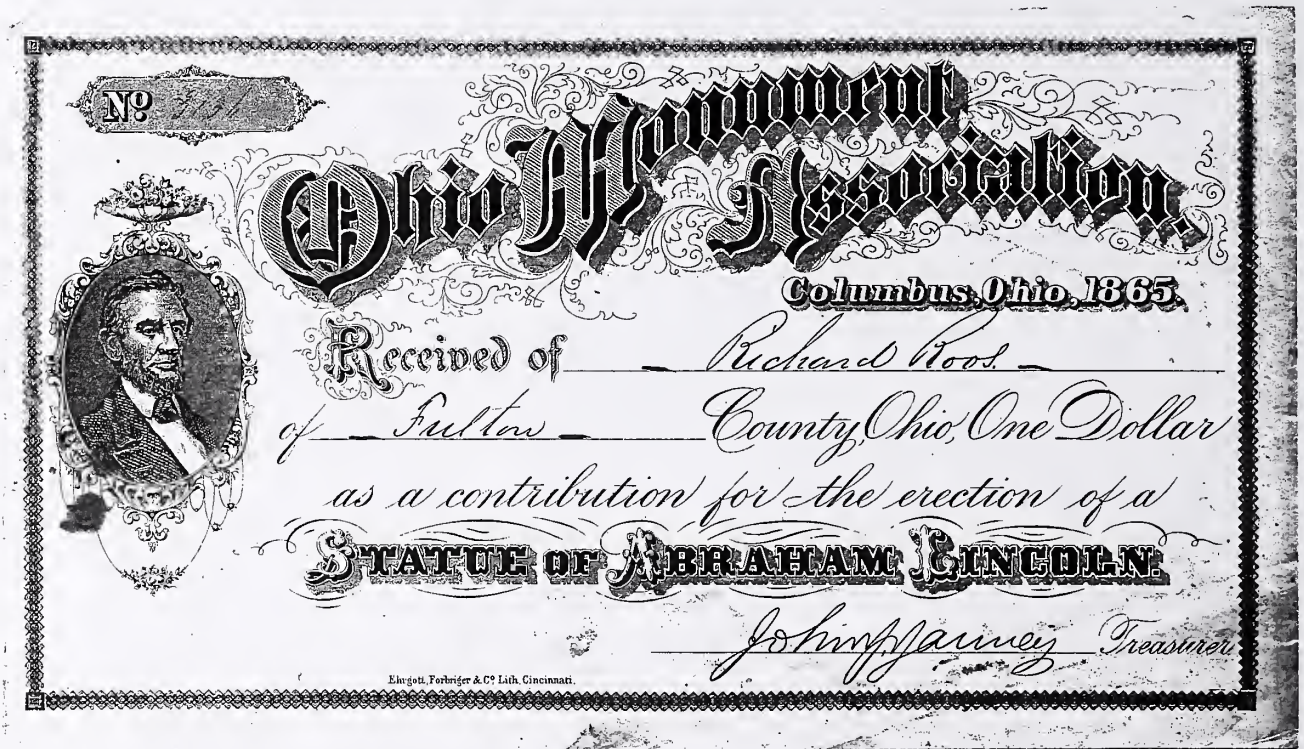
PREFACE.

THIS book is published for the benefit of the fund devoted to the erection of monuments in Capitol Square, at Columbus, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and of Ohio soldiers fallen in battle. The entire proceeds of its sale, after paying the expenses of publication, will be thus applied by the Publishers. The Editor has patiently endeavored to make a correct record of Mr. Lincoln's memorable journeys as President elect and President martyred; but cannot hope that he has entirely succeeded. He acknowledges himself indebted to the local press of the several cities through which the two processions passed, for reports of the ceremonies, only a portion of which, as condensed or abridged, are credited, in the pages to which they have been transferred. Paper-makers, printers and binders are entitled to honorable mention for liberal deductions from regular prices, on account of the object which this work is intended to promote.

That the period is not far distant when the Monument Committee can report that the funds received are ample for monuments worthy of the memories they will be designed to perpetuate, is the sincere trust of

THE PUBLISHERS.

Exhibit B



Vol. XXXII

JANUARY, 1923

No. 1

OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

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OFFICE, MUSEUM AND LIBRARY BUILDING,
COR. 15TH AVE. AND HIGH ST. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

COLUMBUS

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Columbus, Ohio.

10 - 67

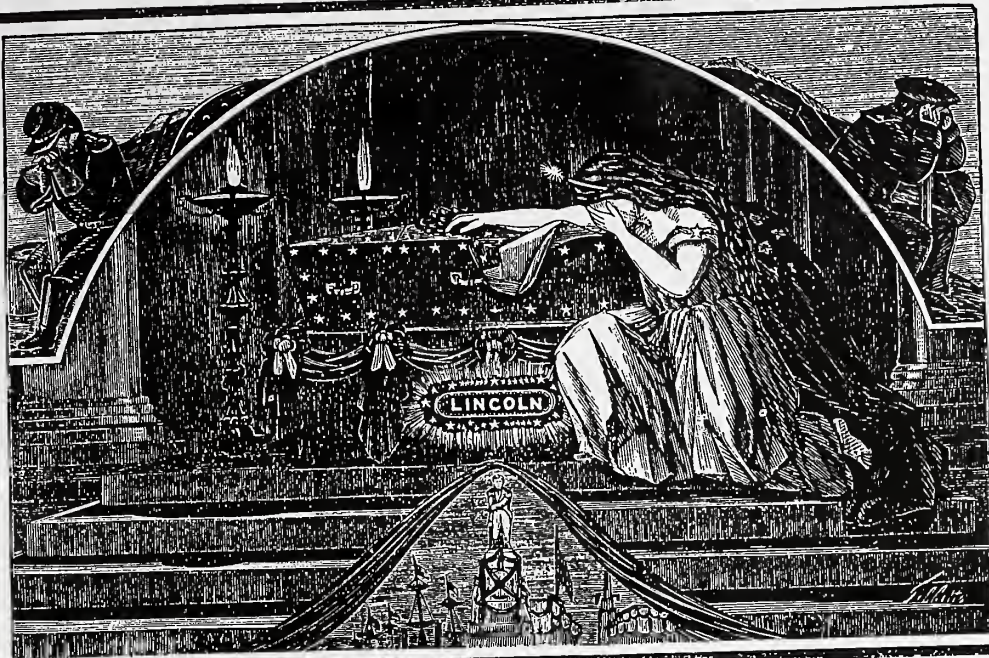
→ Lincoln and Ohio By Daniel J. Ryan

CHAPTER VIII ⁹⁹

THE LINCOLN OBSEQUIES IN OHIO — CEREMONIES AT CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS

When on the morning of April 15, 1865, the Nation learned of the death of Lincoln at the hand of an assassin, the people were at first dazed; then came a feeling of profound grief, and a pall of gloom overshadowed the land. As his loss became a fact in the hearts of the people, they seemed to appreciate him the more. They realized now his greatness. As they looked back over the four years of war they appreciated how he had stood out in that terrible period like an inspired prophet, guiding his people through storms such as never swept over a civilized nation before, guiding them often against the will of their leaders; against their complaints and criminations. But all this time he had the unbroken confidence of his people — "the plain people" as he used to say. Their faith in him came as a benediction to him; it gave him joy even in his tribulations. These people, now that he had left them, could see in their sorrow his power to grasp momentous questions of state; how his mind pierced the clouds that their minds saw through but darkly, and how his penetrating wisdom had saved the Union, and with it freedom for all the land.

⁹⁹ I have adopted almost all of this chapter from *Journeys of Lincoln*, by W. T. Coggeshall, who compiled it from the newspapers of Cleveland and Columbus. This little book is one of the rarest items of *Lincolniana*. It was published by the *Ohio State Journal* in 1865, for the benefit of a fund to be devoted to the erection of a monument in Capitol Square at Columbus in memory of Abraham Lincoln, and of the Ohio soldiers fallen in battle. The object however was never accomplished. D. J. R.



Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

SPECIAL TIME SCHEDULE

FOR THE TRAIN CONVEYING THE
REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S., AND ESCORT,
FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., TO SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Cleveland to Columbus, Saturday, April 29th, 1865.

Leave Cleveland	12.00	Midnight.
Berea	12.43	A. M.
Olmsted	12.51	"
Columbia	1.02	"
Grafton	1.23	"
La Grange	1.37	"
Wellington	2.00	"
Rochester	2.17	"
New London	2.36	"
Greenwich	2.59	"
Shiloh	3.19	"
Shelby	3.39	"
Crestline	4.07	"
Galion	4.23	"
Iberia	4.41	"
Gilead	5.05	"
Cardington	5.20	"
Ashley	5.43	"
Eden	5.55	"
Berlin	6.19	"
Lewis Centre	6.32	"
Orange	6.37	"
Worthington	6.56	"
Arrive Columbus	7.30	A. M.

This Train will have exclusive right to the Road against all other Trains.
A Pilot Locomotive will be run ten minutes in advance of the above
Schedule time.

E. S. FLINT, Superintendent.

OHIO MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

Columbus, May 5th, 1865.

JOHN BROUGH, Chairman.

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, Treas'r.

JOHN J. JANNEY, Sec'y.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Gov. JOHN BROUGH,
Lieut. Gov. CHAS. ANDERSON,
JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, Treasurer of
State,
WM. HENRY SMITH, Secretary of
State,
M. R. BRAILEY, Comptroller,

C. N. OLDS, Attorney General,
B. R. COWEN, Adjutant General,
R. N. BARR, Surgeon General,
MERRILL BARLOW, Q. M. Gen.,
E. E. WHITE, Commissioner Common
Schools,
JOHN J. JANNEY,
WM. G. DESHLER,

S. N. FIELD,
S. M. SMITH,
B. GILMORE,
JOSEPH SULLIVANT,
GEO. M. PARSONS,
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,
WM. B. HUBBARD,
WM. T. COGGESHALL.

S. B. Sholice

SIR—

The purpose of this organization is set forth in the accompanying Circular, to which we refer you. You are hereby appointed a Sub-Committee for the County of Marion to aid in collecting funds for the purposes indicated; and you are authorized to call to your aid such active and reliable assistant or assistants, as you may deem advisable.

You have been selected for this duty on account of your known patriotism and business capacity; and the Executive Committee relies with confidence on your interest in the proposed work prompting you to active exertion in its behalf. We hope, by promptness and energy, to be soon able to present to the world a beautiful and lasting testimonial of the people of our great State to our martyred President, and their no less cherished dead soldiers; to which we can refer with pride, as additional evidence of the high character of our State for enlightened patriotism.

Contributions will be limited to one dollar, but each contributor may pay that amount in aid of the Lincoln Statue, and of the Soldiers' Monument; and a like amount for as many names as he may designate. Subscription books will be furnished you, in which the name of each contributor will be recorded. It is designed to furnish each contributor with a receipt, signed by the Treasurer of the Executive Committee, which will be furnished you as soon as they can be prepared, but we wish collections not to be delayed to await their preparation.

As a compensation for collections, eight per cent. will be allowed on all sums collected and paid over by you. You will please remit the amounts collected, weekly, to G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the Ohio Monument Association, Columbus, in a certificate of deposit on your nearest National Bank.

J. Janney

Treasurer

John Brough President

THE OHIO MONUMENT FUND.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

The State of Ohio honored Abraham Lincoln as Chief Magistrate, and loved him as a man; that honor and that love were deserving of a permanent record had he been permitted to reap with us the full fruition of his labors of the past four years; they are infinitely more so now that he has been struck down in his career of usefulness by the ruthless hand of the assassin,—struck down as the representative of civil liberty and free government. Such a record it is proposed to make in enduring marble, fashioned by the hand of Art, and erected in the beautiful Capitol of our proud Commonwealth; and which shall speak to every beholder our appreciation of his lofty virtues and his unexampled public services, which shall to all future time incite an emulation of those virtues and those services, and which shall speak to each generation the intelligent appreciation by a free people of unselfish ambition and unsullied patriotism.

Soldiers of the Union armies! When Abraham Lincoln was struck down by the assassin the stroke was aimed at you; the blow aimed at his life was directed at the same time at the life of the nation, for the preservation of which you have bared your breasts to the storms of war during the four weary years of his Administration. He has fallen in the hour of your triumph, a martyr to the principles for which you have fought. Shall not Ohio, preeminent in the field and the Cabinet, be the first to give durable expression to the gratitude which not only our State, but the nation and the friends of liberty everywhere, cherishes for the memory of this illustrious Son of the West? We know full well what your response will be.

Nor are the brave men of Ohio, who have fallen in defense of the nation, to be forgotten. It has been decided to erect to their memory a monument in the Capitol grounds, and the memorial to their fallen Commander-in-Chief, at the same time. It must be shown that their services and sacrifices, so bravely and gloriously made, are fondly and proudly cherished by those who survive and those who come after them.

People of Ohio, we ask for these purposes your generous contributions.

WM. HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, Treasurer of State

J. J. JANNEY, Secretary of Ex. Com.

On behalf of Executive Committee of Ohio Monumental Association.

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MEMORIAL of the Ohio Monumental Association. Columbus, Ohio: n. p. 1871.

Pamphlet. 8 vo. pp. 10.

The Ohio Monumental Association was organized April 25, 1865, at Columbus, to devise ways and means for the erection of suitable memorials to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and the soldiers of Ohio. This report concerns the "Lincoln and Soldiers' Memorial" in the rotunda of the Capitol representing the surrender of Vicksburg surmounted by a bust of Lincoln. The sculptor was T. D. Jones. The report is signed by Governor R. B. Hayes, W. G. Deshler and J. Sullivant.

[477]

MILITARY (THE) HISTORY OF OHIO. Its border annals, its part in the Indian Wars, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, and in the War of the Rebellion, with a prefix giving the compendium of the history of the United States, history of the Declaration of Independence, sketches of its signers, and of the Presidents, with portraits and autographs. Illustrated. Special Local Department, in editions by counties giving a roster of Ohio's rank and file from the county in the War of the Rebellion, regimental histories with histories of its G. A. R. and Ladies' Auxiliary posts, and camps of Sons of Veterans. New York, Toledo, and Chicago: H. H. Hardesty, Publishers. 1887.

Cloth. Folio pp. 323.

Contains, among a mass of other historical matter, a very complete military history of Ohio's part in the Civil War. It also has a complete roster of the name of every soldier that enlisted from Columbiana County, Ohio, together with the full membership of the Grand Army posts of the county. It is a very voluminous work, issued by subscription. The local matter has been added showing the military record of the respective counties wherein it was sold.

The following is on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, taken from "Recollections of Some Famous Men Whom I Chanced to Meet", by Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, pp. 10-11 (a paper read before the Dayton (Ohio) Historical Society, Saturday, March 1, 1902, and printed by order of the Society.)

Some two years after, Lincoln came to Dayton. I was on the reception committee. When we called at his room in the Phillips House and knocked at his door, there was a hearty western response, "Come in." Opening the door, we were surprised to find him in his shirt sleeves and his wife brushing his hair. She afterward put on his collar and cravat and brushed his clothes, he talking to us meanwhile without any apology for his undignified appearance. His speech was a perfect surprise to everybody; it was a close, logical argument, without an anecdote or illustration, and yet so clear and so intensely interesting that, although the audience stood upon the court-house steps and pavement, not one person left until he closed. At this meeting General Schenck nominated him for President, and it was afterward said that it was the first time he was publicly named for the place, outside of his own State.

The last time I saw him was at Gettysburg, in November, 1863, when he made his famous speech. People went to see the President, his Cabinet, and the governors; and to hear Edward Everett, then regarded as America's greatest orator; but his elaborately polished oration has been forgotten, while the short address of "the tall, plain, unpretending, ungainly rail-splitter from the Prairies", as Horace Greeley described him, is remembered as equal, if not superior, to anything ever uttered by Pitt or Sheridan, Clay or Webster. And yet it must be confessed that this great speech was less appreciated then than now; but are not all great things best seen at a distance? What impressed me most was his pale, thin, sad face, painful evidence of the terrible ordeal of anxiety and suffering through which he had passed. And yet his opponents were then publishing stories of feasting, gaiety, and conviviality at the White House, likening him cracking jokes to Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Less excusable, but quite as unjust and misleading to children and foreigners are the miserable caricatures of his person, bearing, and conversation given in some recent popular and so-called historical novels.

Roy G. Fitzgerald

All in the Day's Work

BY W. R. ROSE.

When Lincoln Came to Cleveland.

It is natural that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln should again recall his brief stay in Cleveland when on his way to Washington for his first inauguration. No doubt there are a number of early-day Clevelanders who can remember that interesting event of sixty-one years ago.

These old-timers with long memories will recall that Lincoln came on Feb. 15, 1861, that he was met at the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway station at the corner of Euclid street and Willson avenue, now Euclid avenue and E. 55th street, by an organized escort and by a great crowd of eager Clevelanders, anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous rail-splitter.

The old-timers will recall the cheer that went up when the tall form, surmounted by the high stove-pipe hat, slowly pushed its way through the crowd across the platform, from the train to the waiting carriage drawn by four white horses.

The old-timers will remember, too, that the February day was raw and gusty, that the sky was overcast, that the poorly paved streets were covered with slush, but that these unpleasant features did not apparently decrease the size of the crowd nor chill its enthusiasm.

The Cleveland Grays were in the escorting line with other organizations, and there was a band of Cleveland young men on horseback, headed by George A. Benedict, afterwards editor of the Cleveland Herald, and by Henry S. Whittlesey, who became a well known banker, who acted as a special escort for Robert Todd Lincoln, then 18. And a few of the old-timers will recall that on the way down Euclid street, the tall form bent over as the president-elect stooped and kissed little Miss Hussey, the daughter of a well known citizen.

Twenty-four rooms had been reserved at the Weddell house for the Lincoln party, and in due time the president-elect appeared on the balcony and addressed the waiting crowd. He was escorted by Irvine U. Masters, president of the city council, and by Judge Sherlock J. Andrews, head of the Cuyahoga county bar.

It is recalled that Mr. Lincoln's remarks disappointed the radical Republicans. They declared his brief speech was milk-and-watery. They said it lacked backbone. He told the crowd that there was no reason why any section of the country should get excited, and he intimated that nothing would be done by his administration calculated to interfere with the rights of the southern people. He called upon all the people to stand by the Union, adding the famous warning:

"If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage."

Just fifty-nine days later President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union.

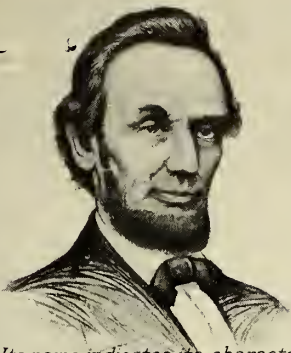
There was a reception to the president-elect in the hotel, with citizens George Mygatt and John Crowell as masters of ceremonies, and it was during the passage of the line of hand-shakers that Uncle Abner McIlrath, pioneer and mighty hunter, stood back to back with Mr. Lincoln and compared heights and found he was the taller, much to his own delight and Mr. Lincoln's amusement.

In The Plain Dealer of the next day Editor J. W. Gray printed this characteristic paragraph:

"After the crowd had left the Weddell house last night and the president-elect was understood to have 'retired,' we had the good fortune to have a very quiet interview with Mr. Lincoln, and we must confess to being most favorably impressed with him. If mistakes do occur in the executive government of the country, we are satisfied they will not be chargeable to design. Let us hope for the best, and, as ever, watch and pray!"

When the play of "Abraham Lincoln" was first produced here the management thought it would be a good publicity stroke to have the actor who impersonated Lincoln stand on the old balcony and look down upon the passing throngs from the very spot where the president-elect had stood in 1861. But, alas, the balcony was gone, and all that corner section of the Weddell house was gone. It is doubtful if there is any structure or any special site in the city that recalls directly Lincoln's presence here. The early Pittsburg station disappeared long ago, the first wooden passenger station near the foot of old Water street, now W. 9th street, made way for the Union depot in 1866.

The streets over which Abraham Lincoln passed, the Public square where his body lay in state in 1865, certain of the happenings of that solemn occasion—these together with newspaper chronicles and the recollections of those older Clevelanders who remember his presence, are all that recall Abraham Lincoln's two visits to Cleveland.



THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FORT WAYNE INDIANA

VJH
8/17/26

THE MINUTE MAN
CLUB



MEMBER FROM OHIO
1926

C. E. WAY, MANAGER CENTRAL OHIO
416-17 METROPOLITAN BLDG.
PHONE: MAIN 4347

AKRON, OHIO

July 31, 1926

Mr. V. J. Harrold
Fort Wayne, Ind.

My Dear Mr. Harrold:

I am inclosing to you two pictures which I thought might be of interest to you, and probably you would like to use them in the "rail splitter".

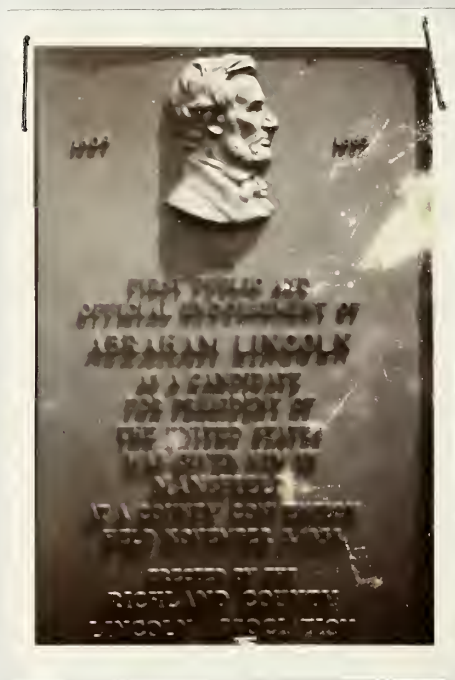
This is a picture of a monument to Lincoln in the Park at Mansfield, Ohio. The inscription on this monument below his profile is "First public and official endorsement of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for President of U. S., was given him in Mansfield at a county convention held, November 3, 1858. Erected by the Richmond County Lincoln Association."

The other is a picture of the same monument with the Richmond County agents, including myself. Reading from right to left, F. H. Berry, Hugh Stille, J. H. Bolen; on top of the Lincoln monument, directly over his profile is the Lincoln Life policy. Then-- C. E. Way, H. Miller and Miss Florence Berry.

Respectfully yours,

C. E. Way

CEW:DH



Mr. C. E. Way, Akron, Ohio

August 17, 1926

Thank you for sending the pictures
of the Lincoln Memorial tablet taken at
Mansfield.

These pictures will be good for both
the Emancipator and the Railsplitter.

Most sincerely,

Asst. Supt. of Agencies

VJH:CS

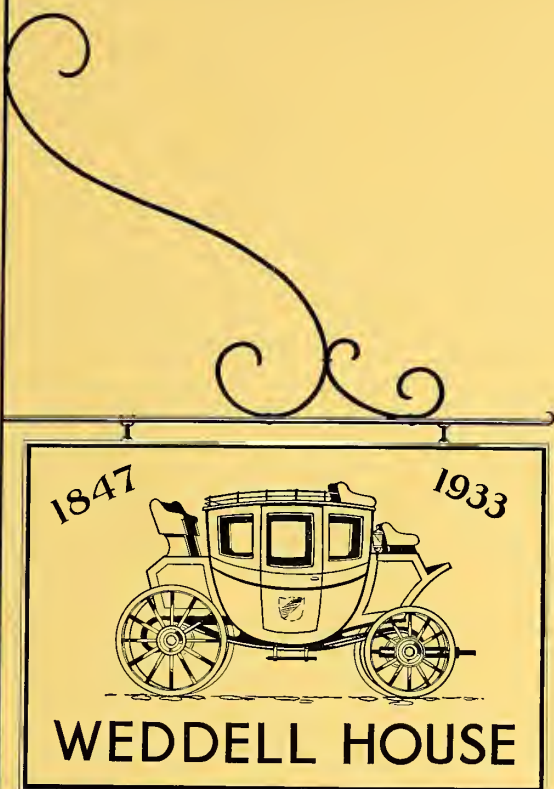
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THE [illegible] OF [illegible] [illegible]
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WEST SIXTH NEAR SUPERIOR
CLEVELAND

. . . The Astor House of the Lakes . . .



The WEDDELL HOUSE

.... Yesterday

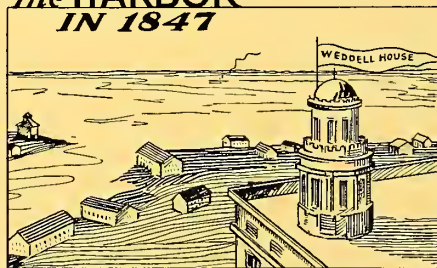


BACK IN '47 . . . when Cleveland was scarcely more than a village . . . before a single railway or telegraph line entered the town . . . back in the days of travel by stage coach, sailboat and canal barge . . . a visionary built a great hotel just off the Public Square.

The Weddell House . . . built by Peter Weddell in 1847 on the corner of Superior and West 6th Street (then Bank Street) boasted 250 rooms. It was four stories high, of brick and sandstone, and the crowning feature was an octagonal cupola from whose promenade could be had the finest view of the city . . . the Terminal Tower of 1847!

Twelve years later, the finest hostelry west of the Alleghenies, had to build a 73-room addition on West 6th Street . . . and later, even this proved inadequate. Public hacks lined the streets nearby waiting for customers. "The Astor House of the Lakes," as it was called by Thurlow Weed, journalist and president-maker, was the city's leading hotel . . . and held that honor until the late 70's.

The HARBOR IN 1847



Until the erection of the Rockefeller Building in 1903 necessitated razing part of this fine old hotel, old timers, who visited Cleveland, still stopped at the Weddell House. Then, neglected, let run down, all but a few forgot about this fine old hostelry that had played so prominent a part in the early life of Cleveland.



The WEDDELL HOUSE

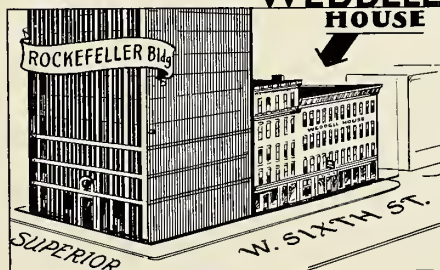
.... *Today*



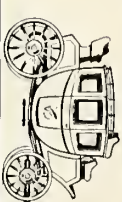
HERE was a genuine bit of the glamorous early history of Ohio, almost forgotten in our midst. The real estate was valuable. There was talk of tearing down what was left of the Weddell House . . . but instead, the present management decided to remodel it, to bring it up to date . . . without losing that charm that only years can bring to a place where people have lived.

Today, as yesterday, the Weddell House is in the heart of Cleveland . . . a convenient down town location, near to all of the main activities of the city, yet removed from heavy traffic and noise. Now . . . repainted, recarpeted, repaired, refurnished . . . modernized . . . its doors are again open, offering hospitable shelter to its guests and preserving one of the city's most interesting landmarks.

Today, the Weddell House is an ideal down town home for those who like to be in the heart of things . . . but cannot afford, or do not wish to pay extravagantly for this convenience. Comfortable, charming, restful and unpretentious, the Weddell House again invites the public to take shelter under its hospitable roof.



You'll enjoy living here . . . where for many years the great celebrities of the nation were proud to stop. When you see the reconstructed Weddell House, you'll agree that it is just the sort of place you've been hoping to find.



NOW...

MODERNIZED TO 1933
STANDARDS... offering
distinctive economical features...



Front Foyer
Main Floor

Rates from \$4 to \$10 a week

For those who dislike rooming houses... and many do... for those who dread long rides to and from the suburbs on street car or by motor... for all who dislike "keeping house" with its attendant fuss and bother... the WEDDELL HOUSE is an ideal solution of the ever-present question... "where and how to live."

No location could be more convenient. Here, in clean, simply yet artistically furnished rooms, at rates that are extremely moderate, you can make your home for a day, a week, a month or a year... comfortable, with full modern hotel privileges, yet at less than the cost of a room in a boarding house! Just a block or two from your office... and you are in the privacy of your own room or suite at the Weddell House.

Every effort has been made in the rehabilitating of this fine old hostelry, to make it the kind of place where you will enjoy staying, not just for a day or two only, but as long as you remain in Cleveland... a place to really live!

Of course, you will want to inspect this historic old hotel... and see how modernizing has left it unspoiled... really added to its charm. Make your visit soon... because the earlier you come, the sooner you will want to



Attractive rooms
with twin beds



Spacious
single rooms



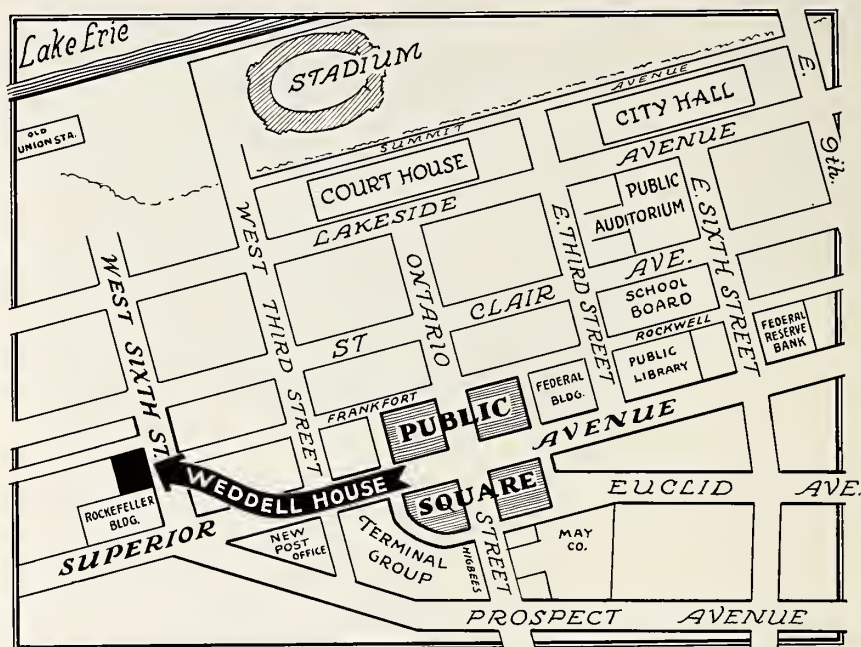
Where Lincoln
stayed... enroute
to his inaugural
in 1861

Live at the WEDDELL HOUSE

West Sixth Street near Superior Avenue...



The WEDDELL HOUSE



Just A Step From The Public Square

FEW of the older Cleveland buildings were so fortunately located as the Weddell House. One could almost say that the city grew around it! Today, it is still in the very heart of the city . . . still an ideal place to live for those who themselves like to be in the heart of things.

Nearby . . . within walking distance . . . are located many important office buildings, restaurants, shops, with the new Post Office Building almost around the corner. A few blocks away is the lake front. Over the High Level Bridge one may stroll of an evening, to watch the bessemers blossom in orange splendor against the night . . . or pause in the Public Square to feed the pigeons or perhaps listen to some labor speaker in this spot, dedicated to freedom of speech.

The comfort of a modern hotel . . . the charm of an historic tavern . . . an economy that is unique . . . and a location that could scarcely be improved upon . . . OF COURSE you'll enjoy living at the WEDDELL HOUSE.

Convenient to Leading Stores . . . You can easily walk to the Stadium, Auditorium and Government Buildings. All Railroad Stations within walking distance. :-: :-:

3¢ CAR FARE TO THEATRE DISTRICT



The WEDDELL HOUSE

... Distinguished Guests

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HORACE GREELEY

JENNY LIND

SALMON P. CHASE

... and many others

FROM 1847 until 1872-3, practically every celebrity, who visited Cleveland, stopped at the famous Weddell House as a matter of course. Even as late as the turn of the century, when newer hotels had dimmed the glory of "The Astor House of the Lakes," many prominent national figures chose the Weddell House when they came to Cleveland.

Lincoln stopped here on his way to the inaugural in 1861 and spoke from the balcony of the Weddell House to the crowds gathered below. Horace Greeley, whose flaming editorials were instrumental in stirring up the fires of Civil War, was a guest at the Weddell House and spoke of it on his return to the East, as "magnificent."

Jenny Lind, whose lovely voice and equally lovely personality are still remembered, was another and more frequent guest on her tours in the "provinces."

Salmon P. Chase, who as Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, put the currency of the country on a sound basis and abolished "wild cat" printing of money by private banks... and for whom the great Chase National Bank was named... was also a guest here.

And you today... can live... delightfully... in this same hotel.

*An Historic Atmosphere...
yet with the new modern conveniences
and comforts.*



1847

1933

Lobby Mantel
Inscription

—
"As wearied Pilgrims
once possess
Of longed-for lodging
Go to rest,
So I, now having rid
my way,
Fix here my buttoned
staff
And stay."

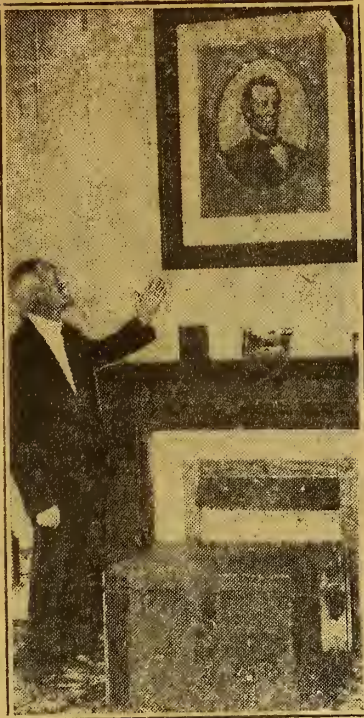
Reprinted from
original inscriptions
in the Weddell House
of yesterday.

Dining Hall
Inscription

—
"Man's life is like a
winter day;
Some only breakfast
and away;
Others to dinner stay
and are full fed;
The oldest but sups
and goes to bed.
Long is his life who
lingers out the day;
Who goes soonest has
the least to pay."

OPERATED BY
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WEST 6th STREET . . . CLEVELAND
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HOTEL HOLDS EXHIBIT



William Coates Pointing to Lincoln's Picture

It is only the picture of Lincoln you see hanging here, in a room of the Weddell House, where William R. Coates of 3304 Archwood avenue points to his portrait. But the living presence of the emancipator once was there—in this room—his gaunt, ungainly figure draped in one of the Weddell House's choicest beds. And other notables came to this "Astor House of the Great Lakes" in the century that has gone. Relics of their period will be exhibited when the hotel first opened in 1847, reopens tomorrow after redecoration and repairs.

Clinton Cross
7-15-33



VISITORS IN THE LINCOLN ROOM of the Weddell House, historic
 Cleveland hostelry which has been modernized and reopened. This room,
 in which Lincoln spent the night of Feb. 15, 1861, will not be rented. It will
 remain a shrine-like link between the present and the past.
 BELOW: The Weddell House (W. 6th Street near Superior Avenue) as it
 appears today.

July 1933

1934

Lincoln In Ohio

It was on Sept. 16, 1859, that Abraham Lincoln made a speech against slavery on the east steps of the State House down at Columbus. It was one of his series of answers in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas. He came at the request of the Young Men's Republican Club of Columbus.

A movement is underway, fostered by the present-day Young Men's Republican Club of Columbus, to place a bronze tablet on one of the pillars near the spot where he spoke just 75 years ago, and in fact both branches of the legislature have endorsed the project, marking not only the 75th anniversary of that speech but the 125th anniversary of the Great Emancipator's birth. The plan is to have the tablet unveiled and dedicated on Sept. 16, 1934 and to make it a day of state-wide observance, not only by the Republican party, which elected and upheld Lincoln, but by the Democratic, which in those days vigorously opposed him at every step but has since learned to love and revere his memory.

The east steps, whence he spoke, in those days were an exact replica of the west or front steps, although today they face the state judiciary building or annex. The old pillars and steps however are intact. In fact the Ohio capitol is the only one still standing of the eight state capitols in which the sublime Lincoln ever spoke. It is mete and right that the bronze tablet should be erected, the only marvel being that it has not been done long ere this. And Ohio, irrespective of party, race or creed, will make the occasion one long to be remembered.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 248

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

January 8, 1934

PLACES LINCOLN VISITED

It is the purpose of Lincoln Lore to emphasize, during the year 1934, the places visited by Abraham Lincoln. There has been, thus far, no attempt to feature the geographical approach to the study of the emancipator.

It is impossible to learn of the many places he visited with his father during the early Kentucky and Indiana years. On the migration to Illinois the caravan passed through many small hamlets which no longer exist. Lincoln's two trips to New Orleans must have allowed him to visit towns and cities along the Mississippi River. In the Black Hawk War points were touched which may not have been recorded. As a deputy surveyor he was often called a hundred miles away from home to lay out some town, and during his early political efforts it is doubtful if there was a single town within Sangamon and Menard Counties which Lincoln did not visit at some time.

In an autobiographical sketch, which Lincoln prepared in 1860, he stated that he made over fifty speeches in the campaign of 1856, and that no one of these speeches, as far as he knew, were in print. He also made extensive speaking itineraries in 1840 and in 1844, but few of the places where he spoke are known.

On his several trips to the eastern coast he passed through many cities and may have stopped in some places of which we have no record.

During the war he is known to have visited his generals on several occasions, and his trips to Gettysburg and Richmond have been told in detail. After his death the funeral train which bore his body back to Springfield passed through many of the largest cities in the country.

These facts imply that the list which follows must necessarily be fragmentary. However, it does assist in visualizing the extent of his travels. It is hoped that the geographical approach to the study of Lincoln this year may reveal the names of many other cities and towns which he visited.

In 1860, the year that Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency, there were thirty-four states in the union. Lincoln had spoken in seventeen, or one-half, of the states by the time of his inauguration.

The population of the United States in 1860 was 26,706,425, and the seventeen states visited by Lincoln contained 19,635,393 of the total number of persons listed in the census.

The list of towns and cities mentioned in this bulletin is confined to places which have some historical con-

nection with Abraham Lincoln previous to the time of his first inaugural on March 4, 1861.

The need of conserving space has made it necessary to abbreviate the dates by eliminating the century numerals.

Connecticut

Bridgeport, '60; Hartford, '60; Meriden, '60; New Haven, '60; New London, '60; Norwich, '60.

District of Columbia

Washington, '47-'49, '61.

Illinois

Albany, '36; Alton, '56, '58; Amboy, '58; Anna, '58; Athens, '34; Atlanta, '56, '59; Augusta, '58; Bath, '58; Beardstown, '37-'58; Belleville, '56; Bement, '58; Blandinsville, '58; Bloomington, '47-'60; Canton, '58; Carlinville, '54-'58; Carrollton, '54; Carthage, '58; Centralia, '58; Champaign, '56; Charleston, '48-'61; Chicago, '54-'60; Clinton, '47-'59; Danville, '47-'61; Decatur, '30-'61; Dixon, '32, '56; Edwardsville, '58; Evanston, '60; El Paso, '58; Fountain Green, '58; Freeport, '58; Fremont, '58; Galena, '32, '56; Galesburg, '58; Grandview, '56-'59; Greenville, '58; Havana, '32-'58; Henry, '58; Highland, '58; Hillsboro, '56-'58; Jacksonville, '54-'58; Joliet, '56; Jonesboro, '58; Keokuk, '58; Kewanee, '56; Knoxville, '58; Lacon, '54-'56; LaHarpe, '56; LaSalle, '54; Lawrenceville, '56; Lincoln, '47-'60; Lewistown, '58; Livingston, '47-'54; Mattoon, '58; Mechanicsburg, '58; Meredosia, '58; Metamora, '47-'58; Monmouth, '58; Monticello, '47-'58; Morris, '58; Mount Auburn, '55; Mount Pulaski, '40-'59; Naples, '54, '58; New Boston, '34; New Salem, '31-'60; Oquawka, '58; Oquawka Junction, '56; Oregon, '56; Ottawa, '32, '56, '58; Palestine, '30; Pappsville, '32; Paris, '47-'58; Pekin, '47-'58; Peoria, '32, '58; Petersburg, '36-'58; Pittsfield, '56, '58; Polo, '56; Princeton, '56, '58; Quincy, '54-'58; Rockford, '55; Rushville, '58; Salem, '56, '58; Sangamo Town, '31, '34; Shawneetown, '40; Shelbyville, '47-'58; Springfield, '31-'61; Sterling, '56; Taylorville, '47-'58; Tolono, '61; Toulon, '58; Tremont, '58; Urbana, '47-'58; Vandalia, '56; Vermont, '58; Wapilla, '58; Waukegan, '60; Winchester, '54, '58.

Indiana

Bruceville, '44; Indianapolis, '59-'61; LaFayette, '61; Gentryville, '44; Greensburg, '61; Petersburg, '30; Rockport, '18-'30, '44; Shelbyville, '61; State Line, '61; Thorntown, '61; Vincennes, '30, '44; Washington, '34, '44; Zionsville, '61.

Iowa

Burlington, '58; Council Bluffs, '59; Dubuque, '59.

Kansas

Atchison, '59; Doniphan, '59; Elwood, '59; Leavenworth, '59; Stockton, '59; Troy, '59.

Kentucky

Elizabethtown, '09-'16; Lexington, '41-'50; Louisville, '41-'50; Morganfield, '40.

Louisiana

New Orleans, '28, '31.

Maryland

Baltimore, '48, '58; Frederick, '58.

Massachusetts

Boston, '48, '60; Cambridge, '48; Chelsea, '48; Dedham, '48; Dorchester, '48; Lowell, '48; Worcester, '48.

Michigan

Kalamazoo, '48, '56; Niles, '56.

Missouri

St. Joseph, '59; St. Louis, '47.

New Hampshire

Concord, '60; Dover, '60; Exeter, '60; Manchester, '60.

New Jersey

Cape May, '49; Jersey City, '48, '60, '61; Newark, '61; Trenton, '61.

New York

Albany, '48, '61; Brooklyn, '60; Buffalo, '48, '60, '61; Hudson, '61; New York City, '57, '60, '61; Niagara Falls, '48, '57; Peekskill, '61; Poughkeepsie, '61; Rochester, '61; Syracuse, '61; Troy, '61.

Ohio

Alliance, '61; Cadiz Junction, '61; Cincinnati, '55, '59, '61; Cleveland, '61; Columbus, '59, '61; Dayton, '59; Hamilton, '59; Rochester, '32; Stubenville, '61; Xenia, '61.

Pennsylvania

Erie, '61; Gettysburg, '63; Harrisburg, '61; Philadelphia, '48, '49, '60, '61; Pittsburgh, '61.

Rhode Island

Providence, '60; Woonsocket, '60.

Texas

El Paso, '58.

Wisconsin

Beloit, '59; Janesville, '59; Milwaukee, '59; Whitewater, '32.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 263

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

April 23, 1934

LINCOLN IN OHIO

Ohio and Ohio men had much to do with the legal and political career of Abraham Lincoln. To an Ohio newspaper goes the credit for first suggesting Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency; and it was an Ohio man who said, upon the announcement of his death, "Now he belongs to the ages."

May 6, 1842
December 1849

On Christmas Eve, 1849, Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter to Judge Hitchcock at Columbus, Ohio, about legal proceedings in which he was interested. The letter was written from Cincinnati, and it appears as if Lincoln must have been there three or four days. It is not clear whether or not he went to Columbus as the letter implies that he might. In this, Lincoln's first case in Ohio courts, he was associated with T. D. Lincoln of Cincinnati.

September 1855

The famous McCormick-Manny case was responsible for Lincoln's visit to Cincinnati in the fall of 1855. Here he met Edwin M. Stanton who had also been retained by the defendant. Lincoln was greatly humiliated by Stanton taking the initiative in the case, although it is not likely that all the traditions extant about Stanton's abuse of Lincoln can be confirmed. Lincoln arrived in Cincinnati on September 19 and was entertained at the home of W. M. Dickson, whose wife was a cousin of Mrs. Lincoln. One whole week was spent in the city, Lincoln leaving for home on September 26. He remarked when he left that he did not wish to visit Cincinnati again, as he had had a very unpleasant experience in the courts.

September 1859

On September 6, 1859, Abraham Lincoln wrote two letters to citizens of Ohio in reply to invitations he had received to speak at Columbus and Cincinnati. One was directed to Mr. W. T. Bascom and the other to Peter Zinn. The latter he informed "I shall try to speak at Columbus and Cincinnati but cannot do more."

Lincoln visited Columbus on Friday, September 16. In the afternoon at two o'clock he spoke from the east terrace of the State House, and in the evening he addressed the Young Men's Republican Club at the City Hall. It is not known generally that Lincoln had a daguerreotype picture made while there.

The following day he spoke at Dayton. He addressed the people of the

city at the court house in the afternoon; also he is said to have visited a photographer with Mr. Samuel Craighead. A young artist by the name of Nickum made a sketch of Lincoln which has been preserved.

Enroute to Cincinnati from Dayton the train stopped at Hamilton depot where Lincoln addressed the people from an improvised stand near by. He was introduced by Congressman John A. Gurley, a very short man who made a vivid contrast to Lincoln's six foot four inch stature.

Lincoln arrived in Cincinnati at seven o'clock on Saturday night and was escorted immediately to the Burnet House. After meeting members of the committee at the Burnet House, he was taken in an open carriage to the Fifth Street market place where the meeting was to be held. He spoke from a balcony at the home of Mr. Kinsey on the north side of the square. One of the members of the committee to receive Lincoln was Rutherford B. Hayes.

February 1861

Cincinnati

Lincoln's first stop in Ohio on his way to Washington for the inauguration was at Cincinnati. He reached the city on February 12, the fifty-second anniversary of his birth. At five P. M. he was introduced by Mayor Bishop and spoke to the people assembled at the Burnet House.

In the evening Lincoln was serenaded by a group of 2,000, representing the German Free Working Men, and he spoke a few words of greeting from the balcony of the hotel.

Columbus

On February 13 Lincoln addressed a joint assembly in the House of Representatives at the Ohio State Capitol. After a few remarks there, he proceeded to the west front of the capitol where he spoke to the great mass of people assembled. An informal reception was held in the rotunda of the court house, and in the evening Lincoln received members of the Legislature and City Council at the governor's mansion.

Steubenville

Lincoln received formal greetings from the city authorities of Steubenville on February 14 and acknowledged their welcome with a short reply.

Wellsville

Lincoln made a few remarks at Wellsville, and on the following day, February 15, the train also stopped but he asked to be excused from further comments.

Alliance

Dinner was served the presidential party at Alliance. Afterwards a temporary stand was placed in front of the depot, and Lincoln expressed his appreciation for such an outpouring of people.

Ravena

At Ravena another enormous crowd greeted the president, and here also he addressed the people assembled.

Hudson

A still larger gathering, estimated at 5,000, waited for Lincoln at Hudson, but he did nothing more than appear and bow to the people.

Cleveland

At four o'clock the presidential party reached Cleveland, and Lincoln was immediately escorted to the Weddell House. The President of the City Council and the Chairman of the Citizens Committee both spoke words of welcome to which Lincoln responded. He admitted very much fatigue as he had spoken many times. In the evening there was a reception given Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln at the hotel.

Willoughby

On the morning of February 16 Lincoln started on another lap of the journey. He received an enthusiastic greeting at Willoughby.

Painesville

When he reached Painesville he found a platform erected for the occasion from which he spoke briefly.

Madison

Although a large crowd was present at Madison, they had to be satisfied with Lincoln's coming to the platform of the car and acknowledging the greeting by bowing.

Geneva

A formal greeting was extended to Lincoln when the train reached Geneva, and he replied with a few words.

Ashtabula

Lincoln acknowledged very briefly the fine reception accorded him at Ashtabula and suggested that all of these demonstrations strengthened him for his task.

Conneaut

At the last town in Ohio touched by the special train the stop was so brief that Lincoln had only time to bow in recognition of the ovation he received.

Note—For a fuller account of Lincoln's contacts with Ohio see *Lincoln and Ohio* by Daniel J. Ryan, published by The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

531
Cincinnati. see page



PRESIDENT-ELECT LINCOLN TALKED HERE on Feb. 15, 1861.—The balcony of the old Weddell House in Cleveland was the scene of the speech in which he was reported as saying: "The crisis is artificial." He thanked his followers for the votes given him in the fall before and expressed appreciation (not personal, but future official) for the bipartisan greeting he received. Said Abraham Lincoln, the "rail splitter," who really did not minimize the dangers of the times: "If we don't make common cause and save the good old ship, nobody will be pilot hereafter."—Crowds came to hear this speech on the balcony of the old Weddell House; crowds that came through mud and rain, in wagons, on horseback and on foot.



Exercises at the State Capitol, Columbus, Ohio, September 16th, 1934, dedicating a marker, commemorating the visit of Abraham Lincoln to Columbus, September 16th, 1859.

PROGRAM

2:30 pm

Chimes Karl H. Hoenig

Invocation Dr. E. F. Chauncey

Song Columbus Republican Glee Club

Here stood Lincoln Karl B. Pauly

Greetings Hon. George White, Governor of Ohio

Address Hon. Clarence J. Brown

Lincoln, a world character Hon. Simeon D. Fess
U. S. Senator from Ohio

Song Columbus Republican Glee Club

Dedicatory Address Roscoe Conkling Simmons

Unveiling of Memorial Plaque
Girls of the Young Republican Club

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY Abraham Lincoln made one of the major speeches of his entire career from a platform constructed on the east steps of the State Capitol at Columbus, as the guest of the Young Men's Republican Club. The fact that this address was printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated in the campaign of 1860, a year after it was made, is evidence of its historical significance.

The Young Republican Club of Columbus has erected a marker on one of the pillars where the platform stood from which Lincoln spoke on that occasion. This is the only building used as a State Capitol today from which Lincoln spoke during his lifetime.

Henry Watterson, for many years editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a lecture delivered in Chicago, February 12, 1895, said:

"His political philosophy was expounded in four elaborate speeches; one delivered at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854; one at Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1858; ONE AT COLUMBUS, O., SEPTEMBER 16, 1859, and one, February 27, 1860, at Cooper Institute, in the city of New York. Of course Mr. Lincoln made many speeches and very good speeches. But these four, progressive in character, contain the sum total of his creed touching the organic character of the Government and at the same time his personal and party view of contemporary affairs. — —
— — To the last he hewed to the line thus laid down."

PATRONS AND PATRONESSES

Ohio Council of Republican Women,
Franklin County Unit

Ohio State Journal

Larry H. Kramer

Fred T. Hawkes

Woman's Republican Club of Ohio

Franklin County Republican Committee

Henry Frank

Ed D. Schorr

Buckeye Republican Club

Karl H. Hoenig

Erection of Marker and dedication program under the sponsorship of
the Young Republican Club of Columbus, Ohio

Officers

Robert L. Barton, pres.

Stephen Mavis, rec. secy.

Thelma Youse, vice pres.

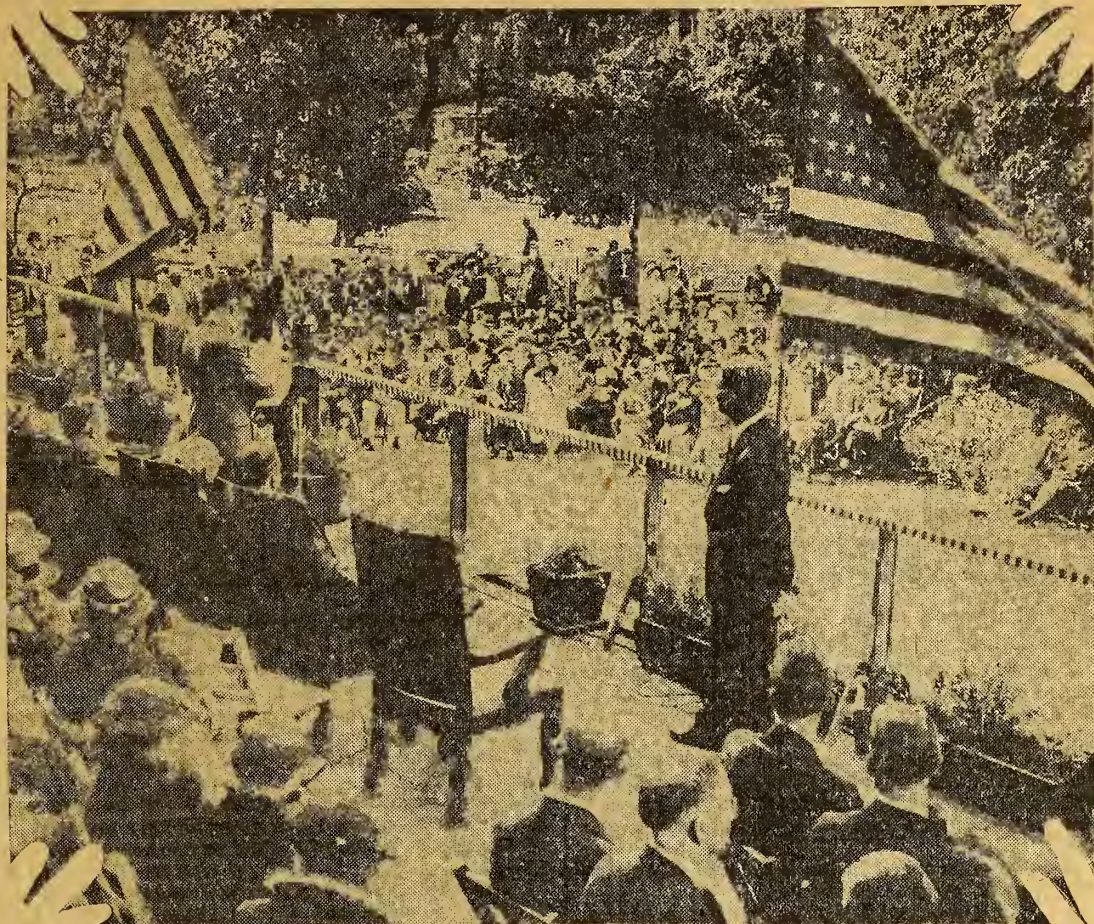
Paul McNamara, treas.

Ada Shooler, cor. sec.

Charles R. Petree chairman,

Lincoln Memorial Marker Committee

Lincoln Tablet Dedicated —In ceremonies sponsored by the Young Republican Club of Columbus, a tablet was dedicated yesterday at the statehouse, marking the spot where President Lincoln stood 75 years ago and delivered a speech. Shown here is a portion of the crowd. Karl B. Pauly, State Journal reporter and columnist, is speaking.—Journal Photo.



Dedication of Lincoln Plaque Attracts 2000

Emancipator's Most Lasting Memorials Are the
Results of His Works, Simmons Asserts;
Fess, Brown, Dunkle Speak.

Ohio State Journal 9-17-34
More than 2000 persons participated in the exercises at the statehouse yesterday commemorating the speech made there 75 years earlier by Abraham Lincoln. The climax of the program came in the unveiling of a bronze plaque on the east facade of the statehouse, bearing the caption: "Here Stood Lincoln."

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, in the dedicatory address, declared that fitting though monuments in bronze and stone may be in memorializing Lincoln, the Emancipator's most lasting memorials are the results of his works—the freeing of the Negro slaves and the preservation of the Union.

SENATOR FESS TALKS.

U. S. Senator Simeon D. Fess spoke on "Lincoln, a World Character," emphasizing among other traits for which Lincoln is internationally famous, the purity of his English and the perfection of his rhetoric.

Col. D. N. Osyer, 326 E. Gay St., 93-year-old civil war veteran, delivered Lincoln's Gettysburg address, preceding it with personal recollections of Lincoln. He said he first heard and saw Lincoln at Freeport, Ill., when he was in the course of his political debates, and that he later encountered him on the battlefield.

S. P. Dunkle, executive secretary to Governor White, delivered the governor's greetings in the latter's absence and commented not only

on the historical connections of Lincoln with the statehouse, but on the universality of the railsplitter who became president.

SPEECH IS RECALLED.

Clarence J. Brown, Republican nominee for governor, emphasized Lincoln's love of freedom and his faith in the constitution.

Karl B. Pauly, in whose column "Mostly About People" in The Ohio State Journal, the suggestion for the memorial tablet and celebration was made last Feb. 12, related the historical setting, significance and results of the speech made here by Lincoln on Sept. 16, 1859.

The program was presented and the plaque sponsored by the Young Republican Club of Columbus, successor to the Young Men's Republican Club at whose invitation Lincoln came to Columbus 75 years ago. Robert L. Barton, 1233 S. Ohio Ave., president of the club, was chairman of the exercises yesterday, while Charles R. Petree, assistant city attorney, headed the memorial committee.

Preceding the speaking program, a concert on the carillon of Trinity

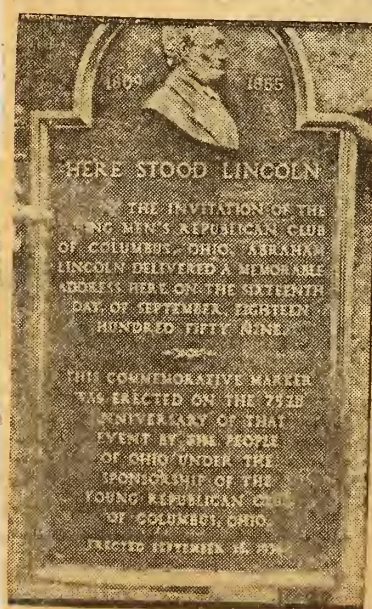
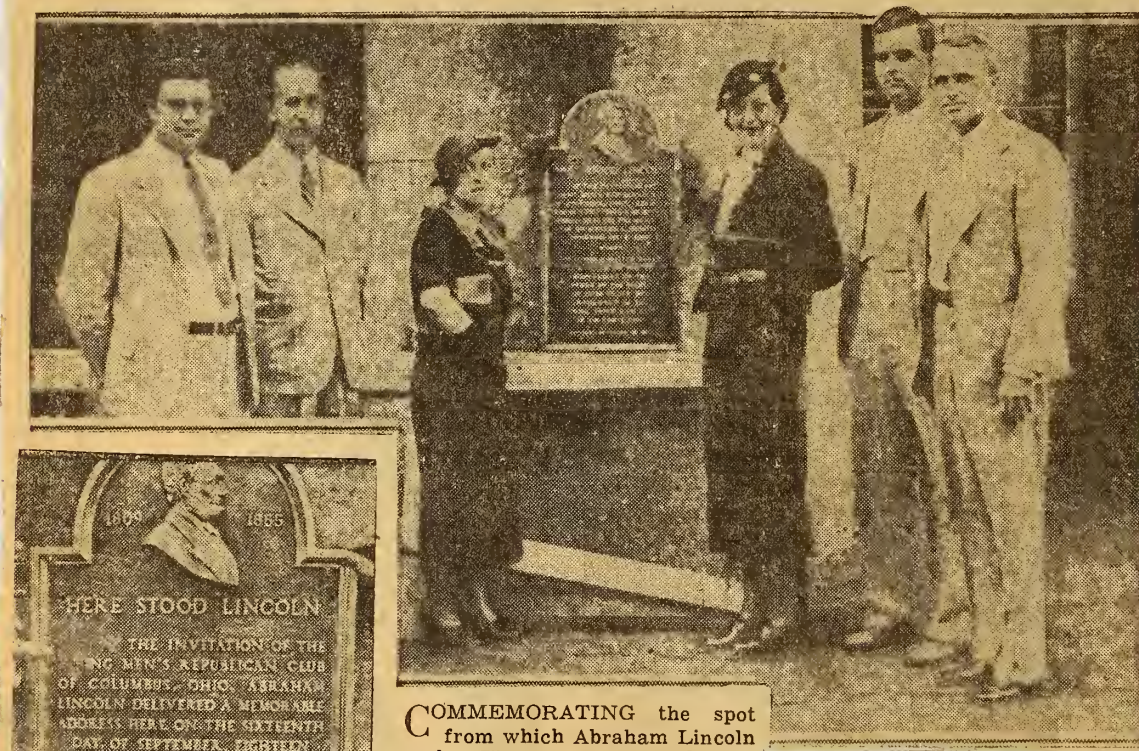
Episcopal Church was presented by Karl H. Hoenig. The Columbus Republican Glee Club sang several patriotic songs. The invocation was delivered by Dr. E. F. Chauncey of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Christine McCreary Mitchell of Granville, who as a little girl, sat on Lincoln's knee in Springfield, Ill., was presented to the audience which was seated on the north side of the statehouse. It was while she was a 5-year-old neighbor of Lincoln that she made his acquaintance.

At the conclusion of the speaking program, the crowd moved up the steps to the east facade of the capitol for the unveiling ceremonies. The memorial tablet, placed on one of the great pillars, was unveiled by the women of the Young Republican Club.

The Glee Club led the crowd in the singing of "America" as the flag was lifted from the face of the tablet.

Plaque Marks Spot Where Lincoln Stood



COMMEMORATING the spot from which Abraham Lincoln spoke 75 years ago, a bronze plaque will be erected Sunday afternoon on the east facade of the statehouse by the Young Republican club of Franklin county. Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago, Gov. George White, United States Sen. Simeon D. Fess, Clarence J. Brown, G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee, and Karl B. Pauly of the Ohio State Journal will speak on the dedication program. Shown in the picture are the plaque and officers of the Republican group. They are, from left to right: Robert L. Barton, president; John M. Matthias, former president; Thelma Young, vice president; Ada Schooler, corresponding secretary; John L. Davies, jr., and Charles R. Petree, chairman of the committee.

1859 PAPERS ARE CITED IN PLAQUE FIGHT

G. O. P. Club Is Shown As Sponsor of Talk By Lincoln.

The Young Republican Club of Columbus last night had not decided what reply it will make to the latest order of the Democratic state administration that the word "Republican" must be removed from the Lincoln plaque recently erected on the east facade of the statehouse under the sponsorship of the club.

Meanwhile, T. S. Brindle, state director of public works, sought to bolster an earlier demand with a contention that there is some question as to whether Lincoln appeared here under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, as it was then called, or of the Republican state central committee.

NOTICES ARE CITED.

The club has taken the stand that Lincoln made the speech which the plaque commemorates at the instance of the young Republicans. Officers of the club indicated they were well fortified to substantiate their claims. They cited seven daily notices appearing in The Ohio State Journal between Sept. 9 and 16, 1859, announcing the Lincoln speech, all of which were headed "Young Men's Republican Club."

Among other supporting evidence is the statement of Alfred E. Lee, historian, in his "History of the City of Columbus," published in 1892. Lee says:

"Abraham Lincoln spoke from the terrace Sept. 16 (1859), but faced from the building instead of towards it. He was announced as 'Hon. Abraham C. Lincoln of Illinois,' and came to Columbus under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club. This was his first speech in Ohio. He was introduced to a large audience by the Hon. George M. Parsons."

1934

Reference to the files of The Ohio Statesman, a newspaper published in Columbus in 1859, has revealed several other items substantiating the club's view. On the day of the Lincoln speech—Sept. 16, 1859—The Statesman commented:

"Today Abram Lincoln, the man who was made famous by being most beautifully beaten in the Illinois canvass of 1858 by Senator Douglas, is to address the assembled Republicanism of the city, county and state, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club."

On the day following the memorable speech, The Ohio Statesman began its account as follows:

"The Young Men's Republican Club must have been mortified at the very meager audience at the Lincoln meeting held yesterday afternoon on the eastern terrace of the statehouse."

Later in the same article The Statesman said:

"At the close of Mr. Lincoln's speech the meeting adjourned to assemble at the city hall in the evening, where it was announced that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Galloway would address the people. At the adjourned meeting the Illinois champion again held forth for a short time."

And the article concluded with:

"He (Lincoln) had his daguerrotype taken in the forenoon, with a view to leaving it, we suppose, as a remembrancer for his Columbus friends. It ought to be hung up in the Young Men's Republican Clubroom."

Participation of Mr. Parsons, officer of the state central committee, in the historic meeting, and his statement then that the committee "a short time since" had requested Lincoln to "address the people of this state," does not contradict the club's claim, that organization feels.

Other information, going back several months prior to the Lincoln visit, only serves to further substantiate their claim, that the state central committee had nothing to do with the original invitation, club members said.

LINCOLN PLAQUE IS TAKEN DOWN

11-3-34

The Democratic state administration last night made good its threat and took down the Lincoln plaque from the east facade of the statehouse because it contained the word "Republican."

Just as dusk was gathering, workmen from the department of public works descended upon the bronze tablet which was dedicated less than seven weeks ago, and quickly detached it from the massive pillar near which Abraham Lincoln stood 75 years ago to make a memorable address.

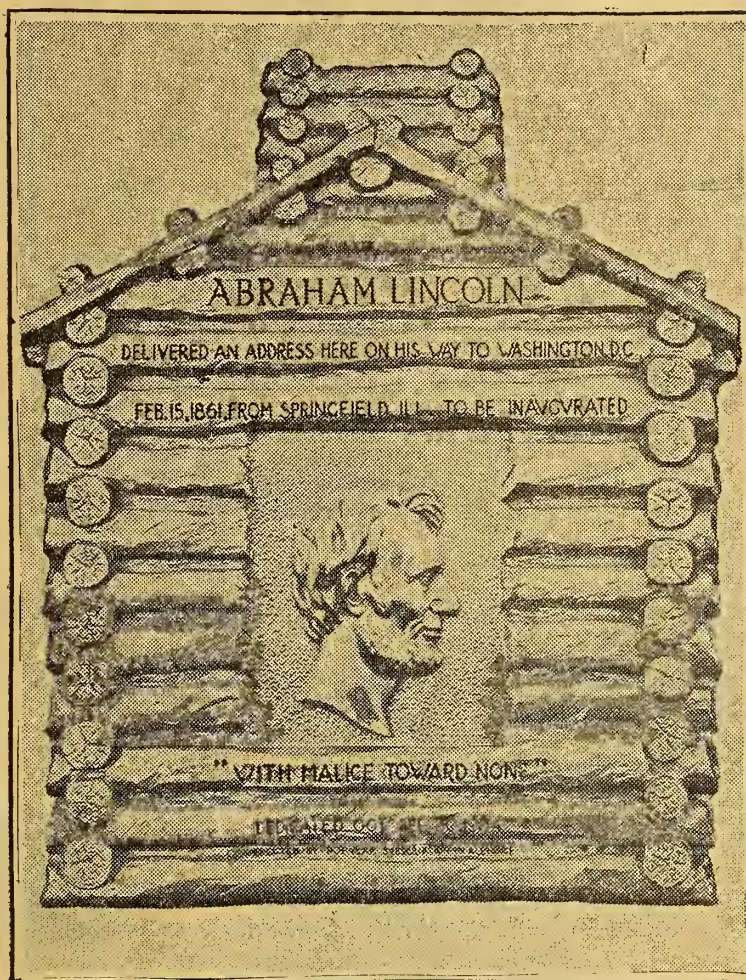
The plaque then was whisked into the basement garage beneath the terrace where the first crowd gathered in Ohio to listen to the great emancipator.

The tablet was sponsored by the Young Republican Club of Columbus under authority of a resolution of the Legislature adopted last February and was dedicated with ceremonies on Sept. 16, just 75 years to the day after the Lincoln speech.

Shortly before the dedication, T. S. Brindle, director of public works, raised an objection to the wording on the tablet because it contained the word "Republican" in two places.

No other tablet on the statehouse or on its grounds contains the name of a political party, he said. He contended also that the plaque wording had not been submitted to him in writing.

Ohio's New Lincoln Tribute

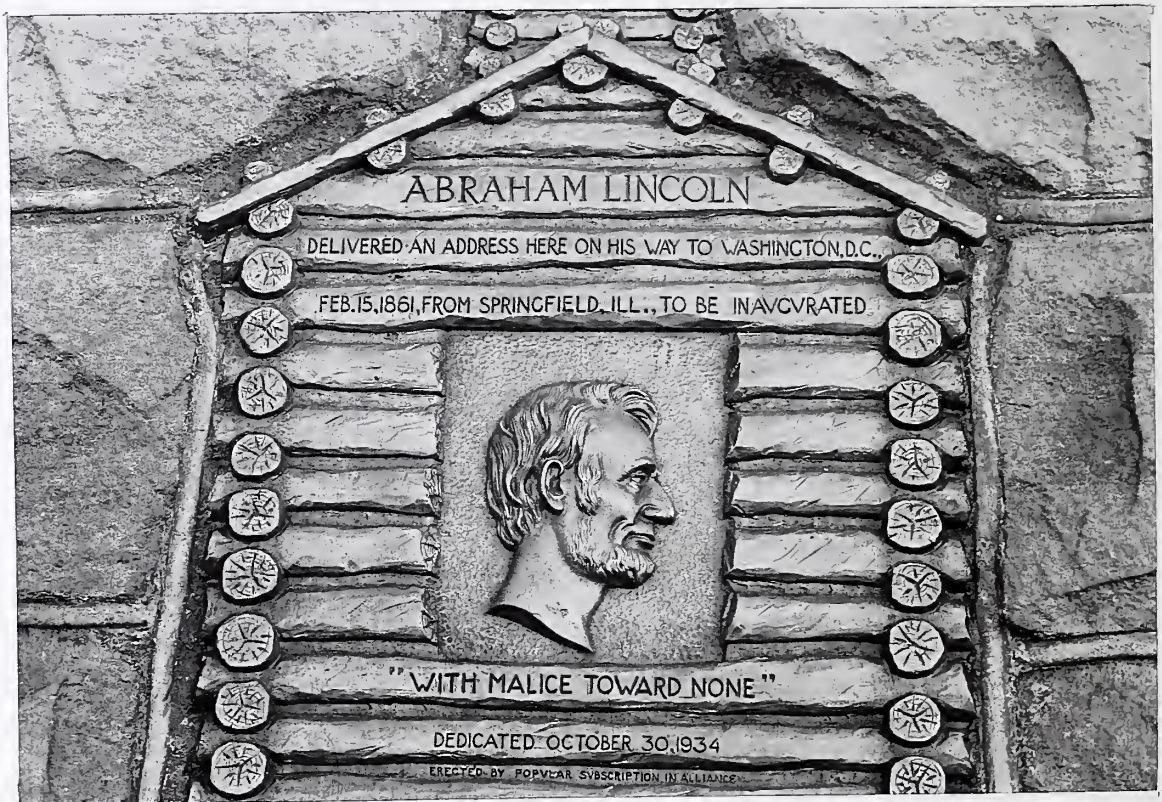


(Plain Dealer Special.) 11-4-34
 ALLIANCE, O., Nov. 3.—Wrought in imperishable bronze as a reproduction of the cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, Alliance's tablet

marking the spot where Lincoln stood to deliver an address here Feb. 15, 1861, was dedicated this week with United States Senator Simeon D. Fess as the principal speaker.

The marker has been placed at the spot where Lincoln stood to speak at the Pennsylvania Railroad station here when on his way from Springfield, Ill., to Washington for his inauguration.

The marker is to be paid for out of funds raised by popular subscription. President W. H. McMaster of Mount Union College also spoke at the ceremonies.



OHIO RIVER DATA

Monday Oct 24 1935

The editor has lately found the following historical and interesting items concerning the Ohio river, and hopes that others may add to this list until a creditable collection is gathered:

The First White Explorer.

The first representative of civilization to navigate the Ohio river is said to a Frenchman, who came past this section in 1649. That was only 286 years ago, but largely forgotten by history students of the present age. (See "Four Months in a Sneak-Box," published in 1879, by Nathaniel H. Bishop.)

Another White Man Follows.

The same authority mentions the trip of Colonel George Croghan, a British subject, who left Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) May 15, 1765—170 years ago. (See also American Journal of Geology of December, 1831.) Col. Croghan was accompanied by "deputies of the Seneca, Shawnesse and Delaware" Indian tribes.

And both of these explorers mention a deposit of fossil bones of "The Mastendon and the Arctic Elephant" on Big Bone Lick creek in Kentucky, about two miles up stream from its mouth. The account states that Big Bone Lick creek empties into the Ohio about thirty miles below the mouth of Little Miami river.

The First Steamboat on the Ohio River.

The first steamboat to ply the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was the New Orleans, built at Pittsburg and left that port in September, 1811. Its entire crew and passenger list were Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Roosevelt, the promoter and proprietor of the enterprise; the captain, engineer, pilot, six hands, two female servants, a man waiter, a cook, and a large Newfoundland dog. A child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt while the boat was being held at Louisville on account of low water on the falls. Another romantic feature of the trip was that the captain married the chambermaid. Coal was first used for fuel under a steam boiler for steamboat power on this trip; and it was secured within the limits of the present Spencer county.

Other Water Craft.

Quite likely the earliest known craft on the Ohio river was the bark covered canoe of Indian manufacture and following this was a form of barge, used by the white men. The next would likely be the flatboat with some form of shelter upon it. Then came the steamboat, house boats, store boats with various combina-

tions of merchandise and agricultural products, and later in this age appeared the theater boat, naval fighting craft, gasoline propelled boats, and numerous craft for pleasure purposes.

The Unusual "Sneak-Box."

Nathaniel H. Bishop made his voyage in a "sneak-box," a peculiar form of covered skiff used by hunters in the New Jersey marshes. He left Pittsburg December 2, 1875, and spent Christmas night at the mouth of "a crooked creek," in this county, and mentions having passed Batesville, which is another and later name for Posey's Landing.

Early Names for Other Sites.

The Rockport site has three names in history, namely: Hanging Rock, Mount Duval and Rockport.

Cannelton was first known as Coal Haven, then Cannelsburg, and later Cannelton.

The Grandview site was first called Weesoe Wusapiruk or Yellow Banks, Sandy Creek Landing (by the steamboat men), Biunt's Landing, New Hope Landing, and then Grandview.

Owensboro, Ky., was early known as Big Yellow Banks; and Lewisport, Ky., as Little Yellow Banks.

The Plain Dealer Post Box

Saw Lincoln Twice.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: After reading carefully the interesting and informing article of Anthony Maresh, contained in the Sunday edition, it occurred to me that you might find space in your paper for the following:

On the occasion of the visit of the immortal Lincoln to Cleveland in 1861 I was a youth 16 years of age, and was one of the great crowd which escorted the president-elect from the railway station of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway Co. to the Weddell House.

I saw him on the balcony of said hotel and heard every word of his speech.

Subsequently, in 1865, when his remains lay in state upon a grand catafalque in the Public Square in April, I was one of the thousands who viewed him. Above the catafalque was an inscription, in Latin, from Horace which read as follows: "Extinctus Amabitur Idem," which by interpretation means, "Though dead, he will be loved the same."

Cleveland, JOHN P. GREEN.

*Cleveland Plain
dealer 2-12/36*

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36
Cleveland Plain Dealer

RE-ENACT LINCOLN VISIT HERE TODAY

Burton and Ramsey to Be Actors as City Honors Emancipator.

The well-known saga of Abraham Lincoln will be retold today, his birthday, by Clevelanders from those in the kindergarten to Mayor Harold H. Burton.

Lincoln, the woodcutter, studying by the fire; Lincoln, the president, savior of the Union, liberator of slaves; Lincoln, the jester, the orator, the martyr. All these tales will be told in many meetings in Greater Cleveland churches, schools, hotels and homes.

Peter Witt will speak on "Lincoln, the Man of Sorrows," at the City Club at noon.

The story of Lincoln's visit in Cleveland will be acted at a program to be broadcast from the Weddell House room Lincoln occupied as president-elect 75 years ago. Mayor Burton will take the part of S. J. Andrews, chairman of the committee welcoming Lincoln to Cleveland. Herschel G. Holland will have the role of Lincoln, and Fred W. Ramsey, city welfare director, that of I. U. Masters, head of the City Council at that time. The broadcast will be at 2:30 p. m.

Dr. Dan F. Bradley, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, will give the history of Lincoln at Old Stone Church at 7:45 p. m.

The annual "Lincoln Day" banquet of the Cuyahoga Council of the Sons and Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War will be held at Hotel Statler tonight.

Few of the 25 G. A. R. veterans remaining in Greater Cleveland will be able to take part in the ceremonies. Gottlieb Roth, 89, of 1605 Lauderdale Avenue S. W. and E. A. Johnson, 1912 Janet Avenue, Cleveland Heights, commander and adjutant, respectively, of Memorial Post, hope to attend the broadcast at the Weddell House.

S. P. Hanen, who was one of the guards at the trial after the assassination of Lincoln and lives with his granddaughter, Mrs. E. S. Collier, 3116 W. 30th Street, would like to go also if someone would take him, his granddaughter said yesterday.

Four years after Lincoln's visit here his body was taken to Public Square, where it lay in state.

75 Years Ago Saturday, Abraham Lincoln Stopped In Alliance Enroute To Washington For Inauguration

Stone and Bronze Tablet, Bought by Public Funds, Marks Site

It will be 75 years Saturday that Abraham Lincoln paid his only visit to Alliance, both this anniversary and that of the martyred president's 127th birthday falling within the same week.

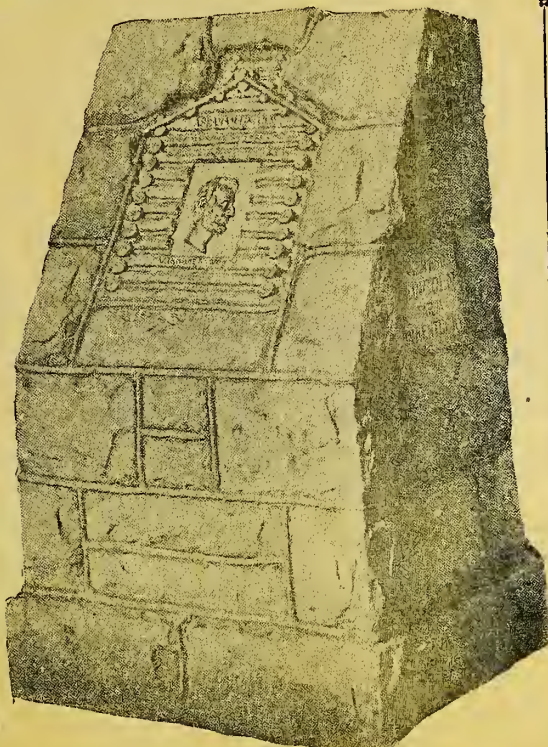
With little more than "hand-me-down" accounts of Lincoln's visit left by the fleeting years, a marker erected by popular subscription and dedicated in October, 1934, preserves for posterity this memorable event in the history of Alliance. Located in the northwest corner of the Pennsylvania depot platform, the tablet marks the approximate spot where Lincoln mounted a storebox to make brief remarks.

A vast assemblage was on hand February 15, 1861 when Lincoln halted here while traveling from Pittsburgh to Cleveland on his way to Washington, D. C., to become the 16th president of the United States. Lincoln's stop here was just three days after he had celebrated his 52nd birthday. He was born February 12, 1809.

"Cramped" in the railroad car because of his elongated stature, Lincoln was forced to stoop as he descended to the station platform to enter the Sourbeck House for a hasty meal.

An Historic Event

Few persons are living who were among the hundreds on



the platform awaiting the president-elect's arrival, but stories of the visit are re-told year after year by relatives of

those fortunate enough to have seen Lincoln here.

Mrs. Mildred Eales, executive secretary of the Red Cross,

Birthday and Anniversary Of Alliance Visit in Same Week

tells of her mother's account of the occasion. Her mother, the late Mrs. Harry Mills, was a child but often told of how the noted statesman heeded pleadings for a speech and mounted a storebox to comment that "All has been said that can be said."

Emmor Crew, who built the old Opera House recalled to his daughter, Mrs. James Bethany of Houston, Texas, how he approached Lincoln to make a few remarks and that the distinguished visitor replied: "Why, Mr. Crew, I hadn't planned to do this."

When Crew replied that "the people will be disappointed," Lincoln said, "Well, lead the way." When he reached the improvised platform, "Abe" said: "My friends, if I were to stop at every station between here and Washington and make a speech, I would be several days too late to the inauguration."

John Ellison, father-in-law, of William Vincent of Massillon, was one of the reception committee welcoming Lincoln. Vincent was on hand and recalled that the president was dressed in plain country-type clothes. He said Lincoln smiled continually and that he ate a plain home-cooked meal without fancy trimmings. According to Vincent, Lincoln spent at least a half-hour here before going on to Cleveland.

When Abraham Lincoln Visited Cleveland

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Feb 12, 1937

BY S. J. KELLY

In 1861

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That morning he left Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock. The train was drawn by the splendid locomotive Comet and Bob Lincoln rode in the cab and helped run the engine. At Wells-ville a speech was made. Then the fast engine Meteor, with Engineer H. L. Johnson, raced the train to Alliance. There twenty minutes was allowed for dinner while the militia guarded the station. Lincoln made a short speech and all rushed for the train.

At Ravenna there was a great crowd to see the president. An artillery squad too near the track fired a gun and broke a car window. Then the squad fired a second gun and a second window crashed beside Mrs. Lincoln. It was startling but harmless. At Hudson there were 5,000 people at the station. Lincoln appeared on the platform and bowed. At Bedford many gathered but no stop was made. Reaching Newburgh there was a full turnout. The blast furnace sent up a piercing whistle. At Messrs Stone, Chisholm & Jones Rolling Mill, 225 workmen stood along the track and greeted the train as it rolled slowly by.

"Here He Comes"

Then men and boys who had climbed on the top of the station at Euclid Avenue and E. 55th Street sighted the train coming. Cannons roared. Horses plunged and reared. Men shouted. Women screamed and children were nearly trampled under foot. Carriages were in waiting. Thousands of pedestrians lined the sidewalks for two and one-half miles to the Square. Doors, windows of houses along the route, and yards were filled with people.

Lincoln descended from his car leaning upon the arms of two men, bowing acknowledgments to the repeated cheers. The weather was cold and drizzling and he had thrown a large shawl over his shoulders. Lincoln was the tallest president of the United States. He was six feet four inches in height and with his stovepipe hat he towered, almost head and shoulders, above the reception committee. He removed the hat as he stepped into a coach drawn by four white horses and rode with head uncovered.

First came the wagons of the

American and United States Express Co.'s filled with employes, then a small full-rigged ship on wheels, carrying a cannon and a large number of people. Next omnibuses with the workmen of the Forest City Tool Co. and the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Co. with banners and a large portrait of Lincoln. Then came the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Engine Company No. 4 followed by 40 young mounted men, escorting Bob Lincoln; the Light Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Halthorth; the Cleveland light artillery brigade commanded by Col. Bennett; the Cleveland Grays under Capt. Braddock. Then the carriages containing the president and party, the City Council and members of the citizens committee.

The Weddell House

At 5 o'clock the procession reached the Weddell House, and immediately the crowd became immense, surging backward and forward on Superior Avenue and W. 6th Street. Mr. Lincoln made his way to the famed balcony, decorated with flags and lighted by hanging lamps. After silence was partially restored Mr. I. U. Masters on behalf of the Council addressed him, bidding him welcome. Then the Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews made a brilliant speech and finished by saying: "Fellow citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States!"

What did Lincoln say? He began: "Fellow citizens of Cleveland and Ohio. We have come here upon a very inclement afternoon. We have marched for two miles through the rain and the mud. Your large numbers testify that you are in earnest about something. And what is that something? Do I desire that this

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The Crisis

He spoke of devotion to the Constitution and the Union. He was sure that both would continue. He refused to believe that there was a "crisis." He wanted Democrats and Republicans to make common cause to save "the good old ship." He regretted that his strength would not permit a longer speech. Lincoln was wildly cheered. Then he closed with. "I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

Twenty suites of rooms had been reserved at the Weddell House for the presidential party. That evening the parlors were thronged for a pleasant word and a handshake from the president. Supper was served by Col. Ross of the hotel from 11 o'clock until midnight. The president's party left Cleveland the next morning.

Col. James Barnett and staff with the Cleveland Grays escorted his carriage to the Union Depot. It was followed by a carriage, drawn by four horses, in which were Bob Lincoln, W. Neil Dennison, a son of Gov. Dennison, and several young men of the city. The Grays made a guarded passageway to the cars. The elaborately decorated locomotive William Case was selected to make the run to Buffalo, and the train left promptly at 9 o'clock.

With the presidential party went Amasa Stone, jr., Hon. D. K. Carter, A. G. Riddle, Daniel R. Tilden, Rufus P. Spaulding and other prominent Cleveland people.

RECALL LINCOLN'S CLEVELAND VISIT

Hardy Residents Recount Scenes as President Spoke Here

BY JOSEPHINE ROBERTSON

Hardy Clevelanders who saw Abraham Lincoln here 76 years ago recalled the circumstances last night, the eve of that great president's birthday.

William Garthwaite, 89, Broadway and Miles Avenue S. E., a paper-hanger who still hangs paper, said he had come up to the city from West Richfield to visit a boy of his own age when Lincoln visited Cleveland.

"When I saw Lincoln so tall, with the high black hat that made him look taller, and his black beard and black military cape," said Garthwaite, "I thought he looked like the villain I had seen at the Opera House the night before.

"I didn't know I was looking at such a great man then or I would have written something down about it. I have wished I had many times, lately. I stood just below the balcony of the Weddell House from which he spoke.

"It wasn't a very long speech. I didn't pay much attention. I was more interested in seeing a president of the United States. He was the first president I ever saw."

Ran Away to Enlist

Later Garthwaite ran away from home to try to enlist. He said he was 18, but was not believed. Finally a friend, Milton Stoffer, who later

served 25 years on the Cleveland police force, introduced him to a Capt. Tracy and persuaded the captain to take him on as an orderly.

Garthwaite went to a reclamation camp in Kentucky not far from Cincinnati, where he blacked boots and groomed horses for two months, when he called it enough and ran away to Cleveland, where his father welcomed him and drove him back to West Richfield on a load of shingles.

Mrs. Cordelia Common, 87, of 814 Lakeview Road N. E., saw Lincoln arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at Euclid Avenue and E. 55th Street when she was 11. She and her father, Hiram Aiken, sat in their buggy. Her father had hitched the horse early at a spot from which they could get a good view.

Seemed Homely and Severe

"He passed right by us," she related. "He seemed very homely and severe to me then, but I felt it must be a great occasion to make father stop working and come in just to see him. Lincoln got into a carriage and sat with three other men. He faced the white horses. Two of the other men faced him. That was the only time I saw him until they brought him back dead and he lay in state on the northwest corner of Public Square."

Miss Mary Catherine Benford, 85, of 11900 Hastings Road, Garfield Heights, heard Lincoln at Gettysburg, from a high perch on her father's shoulders.

"We lived just sixteen miles from there," said Miss Benford. "I remember it was raining that day and there wasn't much work could be done, so we all got in the wagon and drove to hear the president. I was not quite 10. I remember that the speech was short, but not what was in it. However, I read it many times afterward."

There will be a Lincoln ceremony in Weddell House today at 3 p. m. The thirteenth annual Abraham Lincoln birthday dinner will be held in Hotel Cleveland Ball Room at 6:30 p. m. Public and parochial schools will celebrate with special programs.

When Abraham Lincoln Visited Cleveland

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Just an Old Hotel Bedroom—But—Abraham Lincoln Slept There and So It Clings to Memories of Other Days

BY HOWARD BEAUFAIT

THIS is the report on an excursion into the musty pages of history.

I visited the Lincoln room tucked away in a corner of the second floor of the old Weddell House on W. 6th st.

It seemed that within the four pale green walls is imprisoned for all time something of the personality of a man who paused there briefly one day back in 1861 en route to his first inauguration.

I had a definite feeling that the room, despite the magic touch of modernism, was peopled in a vague way with ghosts of the past—and one of these was by far the most impressive.

It was not such a trick of the imagination to close my eyes and see again that tall, gaunt figure wearing a stove-pipe hat, standing there looking down into a rain-drenched street.

FROM an ornate glass chandelier came a garish electric light to give theatric values to the scene.

Heavy red drapes stood out in bold relief against the green walls.

But there was something peculiar about those colorful drapes. Like everything else in the room they seemed to have absorbed something of the intangible sadness that accompanies the passing of time.

Pensive as always, Abraham Lincoln stared down at me from a large mahogany frame above the fire-place.

There was something about the expression in the eyes that made me wonder. I wondered if, indeed, those eyes were not seeing in advance the death notice on the opposite wall.

There, hanging alone, next to an old-fashioned bookcase, was a

yellowed copy of the New York Herald dated April 15, 1865.

"The President continues insensible and sinking."

That's the way the lead story started out. Then down in the column, isolated from the other type, there appeared this black-faced announcement:

"The President died this morning at 22 minutes past 7."

STANDING in that gloomy room I somehow got the impression that the assassin's bullet was fired in vain. Abraham Lincoln is as deathless as the personality he left behind to stalk through the Weddell House.

Something of the man's sympathy and understanding comes again to life in a letter he wrote to Mrs. Bixby on Nov. 21, 1864.

The letter is framed and hangs to the left of the fireplace. One paragraph reads:

"I feel how weak and fruitless

must be any words of mine which would attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming."

Mrs. Bixby, historians tell us, lost five sons in the Civil war.

Reading the letter, written in a small, careful hand, it seemed to me for a moment that I could see Mrs. Bixby carried away from her sadness by the simple greatness of the words, elevated to a heroic patriotism by the words of a wise and sympathetic man.

THERE are many other things in the room to bring back the personality of a great man to start him pacing again with that awkward stride.

There is one picture of the Lincoln family, Lincoln, Tad, Willie, Robert and Mrs. Lincoln. There is a horse shoe worn by his old horse, Bob, and a small piece of the wallpaper from the room

Turn to Page Eight

in which he died. There are many medals and a copy of his Gettysburg address.

There is a photograph of the Old Nashville, the engine that drew Lincoln's funeral train from Washington to Springfield, and there is a large engraving of a "Grand Reception of the Notabilities of the Nation at the White House" in 1865.

BUT all these inanimate things seem a little trivial compared to the personality of the man they have etched into the atmosphere of the room.

over

Honor Lincoln

The room Lincoln occupied in the Weddell House during his only visit to Cleveland was reopened this afternoon as part of the celebration of his 128th birthday.

The ceremonies were directed by A. L. Maresh, president of the Lincoln Association of Ohio and authority on Lincolniana. Lincoln was impersonated by Herschel G. Holland, vice mayor and president of the Parma city council and Mrs. Lincoln by Mrs. Ada M. Morgan. The cast also includes Abram Garfield, chairman of the city zoning commission, son of the late President James A. Garfield.

Roosevelt to Speak

The program was to broadcast over station WHK between 3 and 4 p. m. and messages from President Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover were to be read.

Schools will have classes as usual but the day will be observed in most of them with special exercises dealing with Lincoln's life.

The stock exchange and banks will be closed all day. Federal offices and courts with exception of the postoffice will close at noon. City hall offices will be open as usual but municipal court will be closed. County courts and most offices also will be closed.

Observe Day With Party

One of the larger parties celebrating the anniversary will be the annual Lincoln birthday dinner at Hotel Cleveland sponsored by the Cuyahoga Council of Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil war. More than 250 persons are expected to attend. Mrs. C. G. Yengling, is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

At St. James A. M. E. church, 8401 Cedar ave., the birthday will be celebrated at 8 p. m. by a demonstration against lynchings sponsored by the Youth council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Raymond P. Keesecker, member of the association's executive board, will be the chief speaker.

OVER →

26. Cleveland House 2/12/39

The Room Where Lincoln Slept



Jan. 25, 1938

Jan 25, 1938

The News-Sun; Shippensburg, Pa.

Letter Written by Former Shippensburg Man In 1843 Tells of Ohio Country Development

In 1843 Simon H. Wunderlich struck out from Shippensburg for Indiana, the promising new country which had been opened a little more than 50 years previously by the Ohio country party. Interesting facts about the half century's development he found there are contained in a letter written from Fort Wayne, Ind., in December of that year to his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. William Culp, in Shippensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Culp were the grandparents of Mrs. Robert H. Angle, of 214 North Princee street, to whom the letter was sent recently.

The opening of the Ohio country was commemorated in Shippensburg January 8 when the WPA ox team caravan passed through this town and presented a pageant, depicting the development of the Ohio territory project, in the public school auditorium.

"Our wagons arrived here October 29," Mr. Wunderlich wrote. "The women, children and myself got here four days previously, having taken a canal boat on this side of Maumee City, a distance of 100 miles from this place. Our journey was not to say pleasant, though I believe as much so as we could reasonably have expected. We had some very bad weather and miserably bad roads, but we all kept our health and on the whole got along pretty well.

"I saw some fine towns and country through Ohio. Fort Wayne is a fine town (or city if you please), beautifully laid out, and is altogether a business place. The population I would suppose to be about the same as Carlisle, but as the city is laid out on a much larger scale it is of course not so well built up as yet, but the way they are improving here is a caution.

"It is supposed that about 200 buildings were put up the last year. Some of them are splendid ones and some of them not just so splendid, but generally pretty good. The Wabash and Erie canal runs through the place which gives it the New York trade. Farmers bring their produce here to sell from 30 or 40 miles around. On a fine day you can scarcely get through the business part of the city for ox teams, Hoosiers, Coon Skins and so on.

"There are some of the largest kind of mercantile houses here. There are stores here that have as many goods as one fourth the stores in Shippensburg put together. The lower priced goods can

lars, pants two dollars, and so on. But big prices signify but little if you get nothing to do. Blacksmithing has been a first rate business here and I believe is yet but there are too many shops for the business as with tailoring. They still get \$1.50 for shoeing a horse around, and for other work in proportion.

"Jacob (Mr. Wunderlich's son) has not been engaged in anything particularly since he came here except hauling about town, of which he can get any amount to do, but the business is not a very pleasant one, and I think if he had not the horses and wagon on hand he would be as well satisfied to quit it. They give two dollars a day for a two-horse wagon and driver.

"The greatest difficulty in this country is to get the money for your work after you have earned it. Money here is much scarcer than it is in Pennsylvania. Trade, trade, trade is the order of the day. If you do work for a man here you must take either part or all in trade. There are no two ways of getting out of it. This is one great objection I have to this country. However what money we have here is good and the credit system is altogether unknown. You must pay up in some shape or other if it should be in buckwheat straw.

"The inhabitants here are a pretty curious sort of people. They are made up, I believe, from every land and nation on earth. They all appear rather reserved and hard to get acquainted with.

"Jacob's intention is to buy land and go to farming, which I consider a little the best business in this country. The prices of grain are nearly as good here as with you, and it always demands the cash where labor does not. Considering the low prices at which land can be bought here I think there is no business in which a man can engage with more profit.

"There is another advantage in buying timbered land here now. Ashes are an article of considerable value here, and if properly managed they will pay the expense of clearing the land. The way they manage it is to make lye of the ashes and boil it down to what is called black salts. This is the first process toward making pearl ash (a crude potash purified). These salts are bought here by the merchants and sent to New York. You can sell any amount of them and they always command the cash.

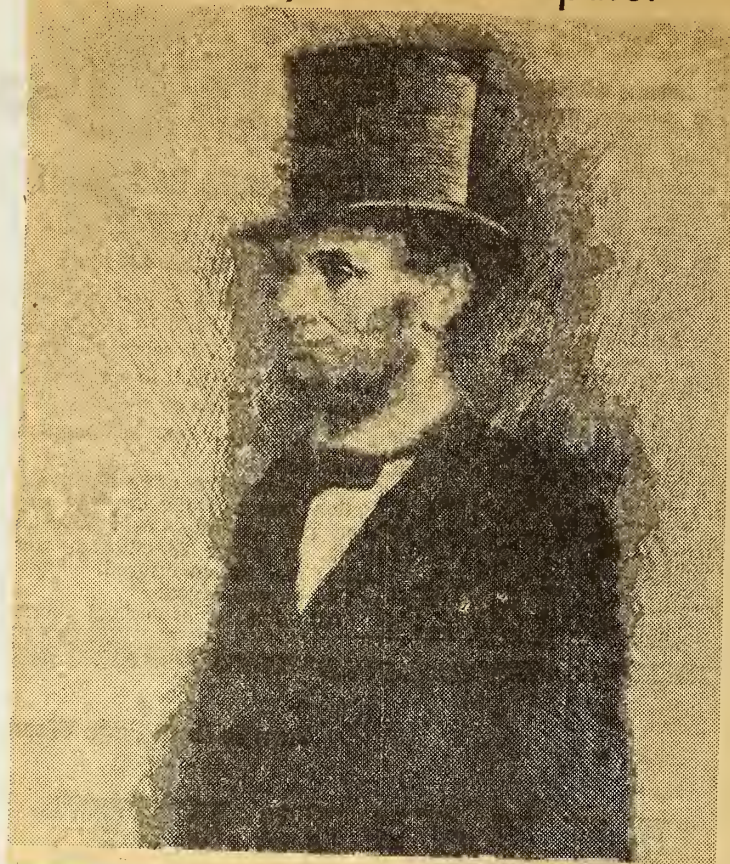
be bought here nearly, I believe, as cheap as they can with you, but the higher priced cloth, for instance, is, I think, at least 50 per cent higher than with you.

"Mechanics' prices here are good but the competition is becoming so great in almost everything that they can't remain so long. There are now 13 tailor shops in the place with myself, which is about one half too many. I commenced business about two weeks ago but as yet have not been overstocked with work. I have been waiting patiently for a change; if it does not soon take place I will change myself and try something else.

"Our prices here for making a coat are from six to twelve dol-

"I think it is most likely Jacob and I will purchase land together. We have a quarter section in view, that is 160 acres; it can be bought for three dollars an acre and the payments made almost to suit yourself. If we should buy we intend to go into the ash business pretty strong. I think there can be no risk in buying land here now as it must increase in value; there is no question about it. But for the present I shall not advise any of my friends to come here until I see further."

As City Saw Emancipator



This picture from the collection of Anthony L. Maresh shows Abraham Lincoln as he appeared at the time of his visit to Cleveland on Feb. 15, 1861. A reenactment of the ceremonies with which Lincoln was welcomed will be put on tomorrow in the Weddell House in the room where Lincoln stayed.

Armaments Again

A huge peace-time armament program designed by President Wilson as a fulcrum over which to exert American leverage for worldwide arms limitations was on its way through the legislative mill. Party lines were badly split over it and political maneuvering was visible in parliamentary moves.

A similar arms expansion program aimed at the same end of inducing ultimate world limitation

FEBRUARY 12, 1939

pacts is before this Congress; and again politics on both sides has something to do with it all.

A Republican-made effort to erect a department of public works committed to stimulating low-cost housing to relieve unemployment was launched in the Senate that day. Unemployment is the unchallenged No. 1 problem of the nation two decades later.

* * *
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11. — (AP)—A new memorial to Abraham

Lincoln, the old Mount Pulaski, Ill., court house, will be opened tomorrow on the 130th anniversary of his birth.

AMERICA RENEWS LINCOLN PLEDGE

Has Message for World on Emancipator's Birthday

BY KIRKE L. SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—(AP)—

A world aflame with challenge to that golden rule of democracy—"government of the people, by the people and for the people"—confronts the nation as it pauses a moment tomorrow to honor the memory of the gaunt, war-weary American who uttered the phrase more than three quarters of a century ago.

Abraham Lincoln, while the guns still thundered in the nation's bitterest hour, pledged its faith anew at Gettysburg that the principle of Americanism he re-proclaimed "shall not perish from the earth." That covenant will be renewed tomorrow in reverent observance of the 130th anniversary of his birth.

There is a message for listening ears in Europe and around the world in that observance.

It will tell them there is no disunity in America on the will to keep the faith that Lincoln pledged. The lesser uproar of dispute is but democracy at work, hammering out its own economic and lethal weapons of defense on its chosen anvil of public opinion.

Never so Vital

Never in the 74 years since Lincoln spoke them at Gettysburg has the solemn repetition of his words had so vital a meaning to his countrymen and to the world.

The two great political parties now vie with each other to claim him as prophet of their philosophies. He is placed among the patron saints of every lesser party. Year by year since his death his stature has grown. Historians and dramatists rival each other to portray him afresh as a great-hearted American whose tolerant philosophy and grim determination personify American democracy.

Turn back twenty years to another significant Lincoln's birthday—Feb. 12, 1919. The war that was to have made the world "safe for democracy" was over less than 90 days. National unity for war was quickly giving place to the political storms and stresses by which democracy moves slowly, with deference to minority views, on its appointed way. The war over, that Congress like its successor of today, twenty years later, was moved most of all, as it wrestled with post-war reconstruction, by thoughts of a coming presidential election.

Lincoln's Life Intimately Entwined In Ohio History

LINCOLN IN OHIO

- 1849—Cincinnati, as an attorney in a lawsuit resulting from a collision of Ohio river boats.
- 1855—Cincinnati, as an attorney for a Rockford, Ill., client sued by Cyrus McCormick for an alleged harvester patent infringement.
- 1859—Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, speaking in behalf of William Dennison, successful Republican candidate for Governor.
- 1861—Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Newark, Coshocton, Newcomerstown, Uhrichsville, where he was heard on his roundabout route to Washington to be inaugurated President.
- 1865—Columbus, where on April 29, the body of the nation's first martyred President lay in state in the capitol rotunda.

Ninety years after his first recorded visit to Ohio, and 74 years after his body lay in state in the rotunda of Ohio's capitol, Abraham Lincoln lives today in the hearts of later generations of countrymen who are preparing to celebrate, nationally, the 130th anniversary of his birth in the adjoining commonwealth of Kentucky.

Lincoln's life, both as attorney and statesman, was intimately entwined with Ohio history from 1849 until his death.

WAS 40, ON FIRST VISIT

Although born within 150 miles of Ohio's southern border, Lincoln is not recorded as having come into the State until at the age of 40, he visited Cincinnati as legal representative of the owners of a river boat, the Mail, which had been rammed by another steamboat, the Clipper, near Manchester, Adams county. Lincoln got a verdict of \$4000 for his client, and won again when the case was carried to a higher court.

Again in 1855 Lincoln returned to Cincinnati to defend a Rockford, Ill., client who was sued by the McCormick harvester interests for alleged patent infringements. Before the case was heard, however, Edwin M. Stanton, who was later to be Lincoln's secretary of war, was called in, along with a third attorney, and Lincoln took no part in the trial. He remained in seclusion, little thinking that within a few years he would return to Ohio under far more agreeable circumstances.

AIDS DENNISON CAMPAIGN

In September, 1859, Lincoln returned to Ohio on a political mission. William Dennison was the Republican candidate for Governor. The campaign was being conducted on national rather than on State issues. The year before, Lincoln and Douglas had engaged in their celebrated series of debates in Illinois. It was natural, therefore, that when the Democrats of Ohio invited Douglas to speak in their behalf, the Republicans should counter with an invitation to Lincoln.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

1937
Accepting the urgent call, Lincoln agreed to speak in Columbus and Cincinnati on successive days—Sept. 16 and 17, respectively. Douglas was billed in the same cities, a week ahead of Lincoln.

The Columbus address was made at the east entrance of the comparatively new capitol. (Only a few years ago, a commemorative bronze tablet was erected there by the Young Republican Club.) In the forenoon he had attended the Franklin county fair, held on what is now Franklin park.

That night Lincoln spoke at Columbus city hall, and on the following day he entrained for Cincinnati, stopping enroute at Dayton and Hamilton, where he made brief speeches.

CINCINNATI SPEECH A MASTERPIECE

It is stated that the Emancipator's greatest Ohio speech was delivered in Cincinnati, at the Fifth Street Market Place (now Government Square) on September 17, 1859. Among the thousands in his audience was a young lawyer of Cincinnati, who later served on the reception committee, later became three times Governor of Ohio, and finally was elected President of the United States—Rutherford B. Hayes, native of Delaware, Ohio.

Lincoln's Cincinnati address was made from the balcony on the second floor of a residence on the north side of the square, in downtown Cincinnati. The wild acclaim extended was in distinct contrast with his visit four years earlier when he arrived there expecting to take an important part in a \$400,000 damage suit, and was eliminated from the case by his associates.

The Cincinnati address was featured by a discussion of slavery, in which he contrasted his own views with those of Douglas. For two hours he talked to an audience of 7,000 persons, by the combined light of the moon and flickering street lamps. He frequently was interrupted by questions.

ON THE WAY TO PRESIDENCY

It was destined that Lincoln's next visit to Ohio would be on the way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States. He left his home in Springfield, Ill., on Feb. 11, 1861, made two short speeches in Cincinnati, on his 52nd birthday, and then journeyed to Columbus.

On the afternoon of Feb. 13, 1861, Lincoln addressed a joint session of the Ohio House and Senate, in the Representatives' chamber. Thousands of persons

OVER →

were unable to gain admission, and to these Lincoln spoke from the west front of the state-house. Then retiring to the capitol rotunda, as is the custom after state inaugurations, he shook hands with many hundreds who entered at the south door and then passed out at the north.

That evening Lincoln was Governor Dennison's guest at the gubernatorial residence at 211 North High street, where the Chittenden hotel stands today. There he received state and city officials. Later he again greeted the general public.

On the following morning the President-elect left by train for Pittsburgh. Enroute, he was greeted by enthusiastic crowds, despite a heavy rain, when brief stops were made at Newark, Coshocton,

Newcomerstown and Uhrichsville.
RETURNS TO CLEVELAND

After a night in Pittsburgh, Lincoln gratified a desire to visit Cleveland where he was welcomed on the afternoon of Feb. 15, 1861. From there the presidential party went to Buffalo, along the lake route.

This turned out to be Lincoln's last visit, in life, to the state of Ohio. However, following his tragic death in Washington, the funeral train stopped in Cleveland and Columbus, where impressive services were held. At Columbus the martyred President's body lay in state in the rotunda of the state capitol on Saturday, April 29, 1865. There thousands of Ohio citizens gathered to pay their final humble tribute to the Great Emancipator.

2-9-34

Early Photographers of Cleveland

Evansville Courier & Press

4/30/39

By S. J. KELLY

From the Past

A month ago I received a letter from St. Augustine, Fla. The writer signed himself Frank L. Crobaugh. He said his father was one of the earliest Cleveland photographers. Reading this, a strange sensation overcame me. Was he Frank Crobaugh, my old schoolmate at Bolton School whom I had not since seen? I answered, and like a shot came a reply by air mail saying he was. Then my memory went back to Samuel Crobaugh with his photographic studio in the old Hoffman Building where the Cuyahoga Block now stands. His windows looked down on Lincoln's funeral on the Square and the photographs he made of the ceremonies are still extant. Of the daguerrean artists who established themselves here, he alone remained many years and was long known as one of our best photographers.

The first daguerreotype in this city was taken by Dr. Theodatus Garlick on Sept. 9, 1841, when he was in Room 18 of the Franklin Building at the northwest corner of Superior and Water Streets. In 1842, E. Dibble opened his office in the fourth story of the same block and took beautiful miniatures. J. M. Emerson soon followed in the Merchants Exchange. He sold out in 1844 to J. F. Jenkins, who used

what he called condensed light rays by which only one and one-half hours were required for a "setting."

Daguerrean artists increased and in 1850 C. E. Johnson of New York opened his gallery in No. 13 in the old Merchants Building. History says Johnson was the first picture-taker here but he came almost a full decade after the first daguerreotypist. Others in studios that year were C. W. Simpson in the Postoffice Building, G. W. Tilton in Watson's Block, and Carson and Company in Sartwell's Block. The latter took Jenny Lind on her visit and startled the city with a daguerreotype of the moon, taken at night.

That same year W. C. North, of Boston, bought Tilton's establishment, opening his studio in Melodeon Hall on the site of the Wilshire Building. North outdid Tilton in advertising by taking a daguerreotype of the entire Hibernian Guards before the old Court House on the Square.

Early in the '50s, Daniel Crobaugh located a studio at No. 4 S. Ontario. He was assisted by Samuel Crobaugh, who soon established his own gallery at No. 6 on the same street. The latter was one of a quartet known for years as Cleveland's leading photographers. By 1857 there were twelve picture-taking studios. Ten were on either side of lower Superior Street and

one on the West Side on Pearl Street. They included Ryder, Decker, Greene and a woman daguerrean, Mrs. Short. What did one of those polished copper plate pictures cost? The cheapest was \$1.50, but if a dignified old citizen wanted his likeness with high hat, chin whiskers, long coat and heavy cane, colored up and in a closing gilded case, it cost him \$3. Only one daguerreotype could be taken at a time.

Samuel Crobaugh was born in Pearytown, N. Y., in 1818. At 22 he began taking the new daguerreotypes. Traveling picture taking was a profession and after a few years he came west, sojourning at Salem and Shelbyville before coming here. For a decade he continued his studio on Ontario Street and then took over Clark's Daguerrean Gallery at old 106 Superior, opposite Melodeon Hall. Later he moved to the Hoffman Block, across from the old black postoffice on the Square. Many will remember those little card photos with "Crobaugh, Cleveland, O.," in gilt letters on the back, a size very popular at the time. Samuel Crobaugh's life became interwoven with the second period of Cleveland's real photographic history and he continued long in the business, dying Oct. 8, 1890, at the age of 72.

Splits First Log for Lincoln Cabin

1939



PETER WITT SHOWS HOW IT'S DONE

Famous as a hurler of verbal hand grenades, Peter Witt yesterday demonstrated that, even at 70, he is also no mean log splitter, as this picture will attest.

While Edward A. Hach held the wedge Witt split the first log for a replica of the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. The cabin is to be built on a plot in Rockefeller Park between Ashbury and Wade Park Avenue N. E. and between East Boulevard N. E. and the lower boulevard through the park, according to plans being formulated by the Lincoln Memorial

Garden Committee, headed by Witt.

Hach, on whose farm on Chardon Road just east of SOM Center Road is one of the finest stands of timber in this part of the country, has offered to supply the logs for the reproduction of the Kentucky cabin that was the birthplace of the Great Emancipator.

Legislation giving the committee the use of the park plot for the Lincoln memorial will be introduced in the Council at its next meeting by Councilman Michael M. Lucak, jr.

The log cabin will be built at the edge of a now unused buggy road running through the tract se-

lected as the memorial site. On one side of the cabin, according to Witt's plans, the road will be flanked by large boulders sent from each of the eleven counties that comprise the old Western Reserve—Cuyahoga, Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Trumbull, Medina, Erie, Lorain and Huron. On each of the eleven boulders will be inscribed a famous Lincoln utterance.

Preliminary plans for the memorial have been drawn by an executive group of the Lincoln Memorial Garden Committee, which now numbers 75 and ultimately will include 100 civic leaders.

RELIVE LINCOLN'S VISIT HERE IN '61

Cleveland Plain Dealer
2-13-40
**Radio Programs Describe
His Weddell House Stay**

Cleveland of 1861, the year in which Abraham Lincoln stopped at the Weddell House, 1434 W. 6th Street, on his way to Washington, was brought to Clevelanders of 1940 yesterday in two radio broadcasts honoring the Great Emancipator on the anniversary of his birth.

From the Weddell House, from the very room occupied by the president and Mrs. Lincoln during Lincoln's only visit here in his life, Radio Station WCLE broadcast a recreation of the city fathers' welcome to Lincoln.

Herschel G. Holland, law director of Parma, took the part of the martyred president and was "greeted" by License Commissioner Joseph E. Cassidy, in the role of I. V. Masters, president of the Cleveland City Council at that time.

Charles A. Otis, civic leader, portrayed S. J. Andrews, chairman of the citizen committee of 1861. The program was under the direction of Anthony L. Maresh, president of the Lincoln Association of Ohio.

A message of congratulation and encouragement on the work of the

association from President Roosevelt was read by Frank G. Carpenter. Messages from Gov. John W. Bricker, former President Herbert Hoover and others also were read.

Albert A. Woldman, lawyer and author of "Lawyer Lincoln," spoke on "What Lincoln Means to Us Today."

On a special Lincoln's Day program of the Cultural Institute of the Air over Radio Station WGAR at 4:15 p. m., Mrs. W. J. Gibbs, 89, of 10123 Superior Avenue N. E., described the Weddell House reception given Lincoln as she remembered it.

Saw Lincoln's Catafalque

Mrs. Gibbs and John Alber, 90, of 17230 Bradgate Avenue S. W., told of seeing Lincoln's catafalque when it was brought to Public Square in 1865. Mrs. Gibbs, besides being one of the few Clevelanders now alive who saw Lincoln, has the distinction of being the oldest former employe of the Plain Dealer, having sorted pied type when she was 15.

Appellate Judge Daniel E. Morgan also participated in the program, giving Lincoln's Gettysburg address. William Ganson Rose spoke of an incident in the life of Lincoln which Rose's father, an associate editor of the Plain Dealer for many years, had told him illustrating the president's great humanity.

Observances of Lincoln's birth date which were held last night included affairs at Tremont School, under sponsorship of the Tremont Civic Association; at the Council Educational Alliance Hall, 926 E. 105th Street, sponsored by the alliance; at Hiram House, 2723 Orange Avenue S. E., under the sponsorship of the Monday Night Mothers Club, and at the Alliance of Poles Auditorium, 6968 Broadway S. E., under the sponsorship of the Polish Library of the Alliance of Poles in America.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941

Cleveland Press

Lincoln's Arrival to Be Re-enacted

Weddell House Again Scene of Big Event

Center of the Lincoln Birthday celebration here tomorrow will be the room in the Weddell House, 1434 W. Sixth street, where Abraham Lincoln stayed 80 years ago this week.

In it tomorrow afternoon at 3, three prominent Clevelanders will re-enact the civic greeting to the then president-elect. The ceremony will be broadcast on a coast-to-coast Mutual network, and locally over WCLE.

All schools will hold special assembly programs, and, as usual, banks and city and county courts will be closed for the holiday. Federal courts remain in session.

Two celebrations are scheduled at noon. Peter Witt will deliver his well-known tribute, "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of Sorrow," to members of the general committee of the Lincoln Memorial Garden in the City Club.

And the Jewish War Veterans will hold a ceremony at the Lincoln statue in front of the School Board Building. Rabbi Rudolph of the Heights Temple will speak, and

there will be a color raising and a salute fired.

Evening meetings include showing of the film, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," at a free public meeting at 6 in Public Hall, sponsored by George H. Bender, county Republican chief. Herschel W. Holland, Parma solicitor, will impersonate Lincoln in a rendition of the Gettysburg Address.

At Friendly Inn, 3754 Woodland avenue, at 7 p. m., a program for mutual understanding between white and colored will be based on Lincoln's life. Speakers will be the Rev. J. J. Humensky, pastor of St. Anthony-St. Bridget Church, and Sidney R. Williams, executive secretary of the Urban League of Cleveland.

In tomorrow's Weddell House broadcast, the role of Lincoln will be taken by Common Pleas Judge Frank J. Lausche; Mayor Edward J. Blythin will play I. V. Master, president of Cleveland's Council in 1861, and Traction Commissioner Edward J. Schweid will be S. J. Andrews, head of a citizens' welcoming committee.

Cleveland Honors Lincoln Memory at Public Rites

Public observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and commemoration of his visit to Cleveland 80 years ago was to start today with a noon program before the Great Emancipator's statue in front of School Board headquarters.

Sponsored by the Jewish War Veterans, the program was to include a color raising, salute and an address by Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal of the Temple on the Heights.

The Lincoln Memorial Garden Committee meeting, scheduled for noon at the City Club, has been canceled because of the illness of Peter Witt, who was to have delivered his tribute—"Lincoln, the Man of Sorrows."

Re-enactment of Lincoln's visit to Cleveland Feb. 15, 1861, while en route to Washington as president-elect, will take place at a one-hour program starting at 3 p. m. at the Weddell House under sponsorship of the Lincoln Association of Ohio.

The ceremony will take place in the room where Lincoln spent the night and will be broadcast by WCLE. The role of Lincoln will be portrayed by Common Pleas Judge

Frank Lausche, that of I. V. Masters, City Council president who greeted the president-elect, by Mayor Edward Blythin. Anthony L. Maresh, collector of Lincolniana, will be chairman.

Special assembly programs were held in schools today. Banks and courts, with the exception of Federal Court, were closed. The annual Lincoln Day banquet of the Cuyahoga Council, Sons and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, will be at 6:30 p. m. in Hotel Cleveland.

The Republican county organization will sponsor a showing of the film, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" at a public meeting in Public Hall at 6. At 7 a program of inter-racial understanding, based on Lincoln's life, will open at Friendly Inn Settlement, 3754 Woodland avenue.

Cleveland

Press - 2-11-41

Reading and Writing

Lincoln Warmly Greeted Here, Says News of Day

By RICHARD PETERS, Book Reporter

The warmest welcome Abraham Lincoln received on the long journey to his inauguration 80 years ago was in Cleveland. "Nor did he fail to show deep gratitude and emotion."

"He stood up in his carriage and until the hotel was reached acknowledged the greetings on all sides in his unaffected hearty manner."

"The expression of his face showed plainly that he meant much more than he could convey by bowing and waving his hat."

These are excerpts from the news accounts telegraphed to The New York Herald by Henry Villard, the young reporter who later became a famous railroad builder and publisher. They are part of the first-hand story of the months between Lincoln's election and inauguration collected in a little book, "Lincoln on the Eve of '61," edited by his sons, Harold G. and Oswald Garrison Villard. (Knopf, \$1.25.)

The new president's biggest trouble was office seekers. They were so intense in Springfield that Lincoln took to hiding in a sculptor's studio and in the back room of a newspaper office to get caught up on his correspondence.

Even the railroad company which he patronized at first treated him with rudeness and stuck some convicts on their way to prison right in the midst of the presidential party.

But the most interesting aspect of these stories and views by a talented

journalist is the change in Mr. Villard's own evaluation of Lincoln.

He began by commenting on Lincoln's weakness. He was "too good natured." Someone more firm, like Andy Jackson, was needed, Mr. Villard believed.

But within these few months, Mr. Villard changed his mind. He saw the signs of character that were to make the president a national hero. And all this was before later fame had made such praise mandatory.

ROYAL WILLIAM, by Doris Leslie (Macmillan, \$2.50) is an entertaining and unconventional novel about England's sailor king, William IV. History may have been overlooked at times, but the story never drags.

His days at sea—he was so willful that he deserved to be court-martialed, his family troubles and his love affairs—particularly that with Dora Jordan, the actress—all make good reading.

MR. MEEK MARCHES ON, by Homer Croy (Harper's, \$2.50) tells of a mild shoe merchant's crusade against high taxes, a crusade that sends him to jail. But fortunately he is allowed to take his zither with him.

Cleveland Press

2-12-41

Lincoln's Visit at Weddell House Is Re-Enacted as City Marks Birthday

Military, civic and social organizations today paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the annual observance of his birthday.

Most ambitious of the programs scattered throughout the city was sponsored by the Lincoln Association of Ohio at the Weddell House, 1434 W. 6th Street.

Late this afternoon the association planned to re-enact the Civil War president's visit to Cleveland in 1861 in the room where he stayed during his stop here.

Common Pleas Judge Frank J. Lausche has been chosen to impersonate Lincoln; Mayor Edward Blythin will take the part of I. V. Masters, Council president in 1861, and Traction Commissioner Edward J. Schweid will play the part of S. J. Andrews, head of a committee which welcomed Lincoln.

Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal of the Temple on the Heights officiated at a noon ceremony sponsored by the Jewish War Veterans and its Women's Auxiliary in front of the statue of Lincoln on the Mall back of the Board of Education Building. Rabbi Rosenthal spoke on "Lincoln To-

day," and members of the post placed a wreath at the base of the statue.

Show Lincoln Film

Tribute to Lincoln will be paid by the entire membership of the Friendly Inn Settlement, 3754 Woodland Avenue, in two programs scheduled for tonight. Sidney R. Williams, executive secretary of the Urban League of Cleveland, and the Rev. J. J. Humensky, pastor of St. Anthony-St. Bridget Church, will be the principal speakers in the settlement auditorium. Sound movies of the "Life of Lincoln" will be shown.

Sydney B. Markey, director of the Friendly Inn, said that the program is planned to emphasize better understanding between white and Negro members of the community.

"No better time than the birthday of Lincoln could be chosen to emphasize inter-racial understanding," he said.

The Republican county organization will sponsor a free showing of the movie, "Abraham Lincoln in

Illinois," tonight at Public Music Hall.

Albert A. Woldman, author of "Lawyer Lincoln" and several magazine articles on the immortal president, is scheduled to give several radio addresses throughout the day.

Legionnaires in Ceremony

Color guards of the Cuyahoga County American Legion posts will assemble at the Grotto Circus in Public Hall tonight for a brief ceremony in memory of Lincoln.

"Lincoln and Democratic Government" is the subject of an address to be given tomorrow noon in Hotel Cleveland by Roy D. Packard, director of the Cleveland Kiwanis Club.

Cleveland News

2-12-41



©1924 by Betz Dayton, O.

STONE STAIRWAY, in the Old Montgomery County Court House. by Frank Betz, of Dayton. First edition. From original photographic print selected from international exhibit at "A Century of Progress," Chicago, 1933, for permanent exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago. Presented, Christmas, 1948, with the compliments of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County, Ohio: Lester L. Cecil, Robert U. Martin, Charles Lee Mills, Don R. Thomas, Calvin Crawford and Frank W. Nicholas.



2/11/57

How Cleveland's Climate Figured In Abraham Lincoln's Career

By H. J. Carr

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose birthday will be remembered by a grateful nation on Friday, would never have been President of the United States if

1—The climate of Cleveland was milder;
2—His son Robert had passed the entrance examination for Harvard;

3—William H. Sewrd had known that his powerful supporter, Horace Greeley, wanted a political job and had offered him one;

4—Delegates to the Republican national convention in 1860 had not been allowed to be seated by proxy, and

5—The printer had delivered on time the tally sheets for the balloting at this convention.

In June of 1833, upon leaving school in New England, the smallest man physically who ever attained the pedestal of greatness in our history started west in search of a foothold in law. His name was Stephen A. Douglas.

With letters of introduction to above-the-ordinaries in Cleveland, he soon got a connection with Sherlock J. Andrews, who incidentally was years later chairman of the committee which officially welcomed Lincoln to Cleveland on his way to the executive mansion.

HERE only a short time, Douglas became sick with some sort of bilious fever that kept him under medical observation for three months. At the end of that time he was told by physicians that he must either leave the severe climate of Cleveland or perhaps the world entirely. He preferred leaving Cleveland.

Taking a canal-boat, he went first to Portsmouth, then to Cincinnati, and from there down the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis in his unfruitful quest for a job. Lacking sufficient money to remain in a city whose living expenses topped those in the then less nourished sections, he next migrated to Jacksonville, Ill., for the reason that without a plump purse and an adequate knowledge of law he could exist there long enough to establish himself.

This is how Stephen A. Douglas happened to settle in Illinois—Lincoln's State. If he had not been attacked by fever in 1833, due to the climate of Cleveland, he would have remained in Ohio, and had he remained here he would not have come in contact with a tall, ungainly fellow in Illinois who was eking out an existence practicing law. The celebrated Lincoln-Douglas debate first fixed public attention on Lincoln.



LINCOLN

THE next IF is bound up directly with the IF centering around the Lincoln-Douglas debates. A man who happened to be in Illinois and heard the lanky, humorous fellow debate was one of the directors of the Lyceum club in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two years later, when the lecture committee of the club was considering possible speakers, this man suggested that Abe Lincoln be invited to one of the meetings.

At first unfavorable to Lincoln because he was unknown in the east, the committee finally yielded and sent the defeated Illinois candidate an invitation—not for anything he might say, but because of his unique appearance. Not only was he a physical and political curiosity—this rawboned, homely fellow who debated the mighty Douglas—but it would be a saving, thought the committee, for surely this westerner would not expect much more than his expenses.

Lincoln, however, did not want to go to New York; he wanted to stay in Springfield. He felt that inasmuch as he was now out of public life, what with his defeat by Douglas, he should devote all his time to law practice to support his family. Moreover, he was a failure as a speaker, he thought.

BUT there was an attraction in the east which had been arranged by the gods of destiny. His oldest son, Robert, who himself would be placed among the great if the tremendous greatness of father did not overshadow that of son, had gone in the autumn of 1859 to Harvard to take the 16 entrance examinations. He failed in 15 of them. But instead of returning home, he was advised to enter Phillips academy of Exeter, New Hampshire, to prepare again for the Harvard tests.

Naturally Abe, thinking these exams the turning point in his son's life, was eager to go east to see how Bob was progressing in his

studies. He would have gone before, but he couldn't afford it; in fact, he lacked the cash to pay his campaign assessment of \$250.

So in his reply to the Lyceum club he wrote that "If you will give me \$350, enough to go to Boston to spend some time with Bob, I will come," adding that he would like to speak on the political situation.

As his son Robert later said, his father would not have been President if he had passed more of the Harvard examinations the first time and thus not caused enough anxiety in Abe to come east. To add another incidental IF to Lincoln's career, it is interesting to recall that he would not have occupied the executive mansion IF this Lyceum director had not happened to be in Illinois during one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

As the last three IFS deal directly with Lincoln's nomination, they will be taken up together.

(over)

WHEN the Republican convention assembled at the Wigwam in Chicago on May 16, 1860—William H. Seward's 59th birthday anniversary—it was expected by his numerous supporters that he would receive the nomination as an anniversary present.

But Horace Greeley, next to Lincoln the funniest man of his day, and as editor of the New York Tribune, one of the most influential writers of all time, tossed a monkey-wrench into Seward's machine. With Seward and Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Journal, Greeley had formed a political firm that was powerful enough to control the Whig politics of New York state. As recompense for his support Greeley expected to be offered a juicy plum in the city, but not knowing that he wanted a political job in addition to his editorship, Seward made no offers. Chagrined over this, the eccentric journalist severed his connection with Seward and Weed, thus making it possible for Lincoln's nomination several years later.

The avowed opponent of Seward, Greeley set out at the very beginning to scalp his former friend. First of all, what opposition there was to Seward Greeley tried to line up behind an Edward Bates of Missouri, and as the first move in his game of war toddled from delegation to delegation trying to make Bates a second choice. Lincoln's candidacy seemed hopeless as the convention assembled.

At 11:40 that night Greeley telegraphed to his paper: "My conclusion from all that I can gather tonight is that the opposition to

Gov. Seward cannot concentrate on any candidate and that he will be nominated."

BUT with the drama on secession and the war drawing closer, the gods of destiny chose a Chicago printer to hold off the voting. Amid confusion and wild cries to ballot, the chairman restored order to announce that "the papers necessary for the purpose of keeping the tally are prepared but are not yet at hand, but will be in a few minutes."

Still determined to conclude the convention that night, some proposed a recess of two hours until the printer delivered the tally sheets. But impatient at the delay, a delegate (now unknown) made a motion that "this convention adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning." It was sustained.

Had the printer delivered the tally sheets on time and the convention balloted that Thursday night, William H. Seward would have been nominated president of the United States.

In this accidental stroke of fate, Greeley, who had given up earlier, saw another opportunity to whet his scalping knife for the defeat of Seward, and he rose to the occasion.

NOW supported in his work by Henry S. Lane, Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, Greeley advocated Lincoln not as a great man but as a candidate less objectionable than Seward who, he said, had been in the public limelight so long that the people well knew where he stood on every national issue. Moreover, Lincoln might carry the Middle West on the strength of his debates of 1858 and the East on the strength of his Cooper Union speech, whereas Seward, regarded by some as too radical, had little chance in the border states.

Just before the meeting came to order on Friday morning, Greeley, adding up the votes for Lincoln that had been promised him, found that he lacked one and a half votes to put him across the wire. So he rose again, his body kept up by the progress he had made, and cornered the Ohio delegation, requesting them to swing to Lincoln if the first ballots indicated that Seward might not be nominated.

Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot.

As Henry J. Raymond, founder of the N. Y. Times and author of an "inside history of the convention," later wrote, Lincoln's nomination "was purely an accident."

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER



—News-Register photo—Muhleman

Bridgeport's Gordon R. Lincoln, believed to be the Ohio Valley's only relative of President Abraham Lincoln, is shown superimposed against a statue of the great emancipator in Washington, D. C.

Bridgeport Teacher Related to Lincoln

**Gordon Roy Lincoln Believes 'Abe'
One of Greatest U. S. Presidents**

By AL MOLNAR
News-Register Staff Writer

Today is "just another day" in the life of the Ohio Valley's only man who bears the same name as the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

War president which is "enough to brag about," spent the day teaching—as he does 180 other days a year.

Although in previous years Bridgeport's Lincoln planned some special school program for the occasion of "Abe" Lincoln's birthday, this year's observance is "just another day."

Bridgeport's Lincoln is believed to be the only person related to the immortal president in the Ohio Valley area.

The silvery-haired high school teacher doesn't have a written genealogy tracing his ancestry but points out that his grandfather on numerous occasions told of his relationship to "Abe" Lincoln.

And, of course, Lincoln feels that President Lincoln was one of the greatest men ever to serve as chief executive. He explains, at the same time, that he was

(Continued on Page 2)

Bridgeport Man Is Kin Of Lincoln

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally prejudiced in his viewpoint.

For Gordon Lincoln, bearing the name of the former president has opened the way for much comment by students and others as well.

One of the most unusual occurred while Lincoln was attending school at Duke Center, Pa., his birthplace.

"I remember in the eighth grade," he recalled, "our teacher assigned a debate on which man was the greatest—Lincoln or Washington."

And to make it interesting, he recalled, the teacher assigned him the part of debating the great qualities of Washington.

"The worst part of the whole incident," he exclaimed, "was that I won the debate."

In later years, he explained, he learned more and more to appreciate Lincoln.

"I visited his birthplace in Kentucky and his home in Springfield, Ill. Seeing where and how he lived made me appreciate him more and more."

Lincoln came to Bridgeport in 1938 following his graduation from Otterbein College. He later earned his master's degree in foreign languages at the University of Michigan.

Prior to his teaching tenure at Bridgeport, he served on the faculty at Martins Ferry High School for eight years. He has served as the sophomore and junior English teacher ever since coming to Bridgeport in 1938.

P.S.—While the nation observes today as "Lincoln's birthday" Bridgeport's Lincoln observes his own "Lincoln's Birthday," on Jan. 17.

Two Lincoln Entries in Cleveland Memory Book

By EMERSON L. BATDORFF

For Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday is today, Cleveland was a stopping-off place both on the journey to greatness and the path to the grave.

People saw him here twice, once in life and once in death.

And the multitude that filed by his bier in Public Square was vaster by far than the crowd that had gathered in the rain four years earlier outside the Weddell House to hear the living Lincoln speak.

His first stop in Cleveland came three days short of 97 years ago on Feb. 15, 1861. He was on his way to Washington and his first inauguration.

The president-elect arrived at 4 p.m. at the Euclid Street Station (by current reckoning, Euclid Avenue and E. 55th Street) on a raw and drizzly day.

Booming cannon announced his approach as he rode down Euclid Street in an open ba-

rouche drawn by four white horses. Despite the rain, he kept his stovepipe hat in his lap except to acknowledge cheers.

In the parade were the Cleveland Grays.

Spoke at Weddell House

The tall, ungainly guest, with shawl around his shoulders, appeared on the balcony of the Weddell House soon after arrival there.

His hearers stood in what now are Superior Avenue N. W. and W. 6th Street.

Lincoln had comforting words.

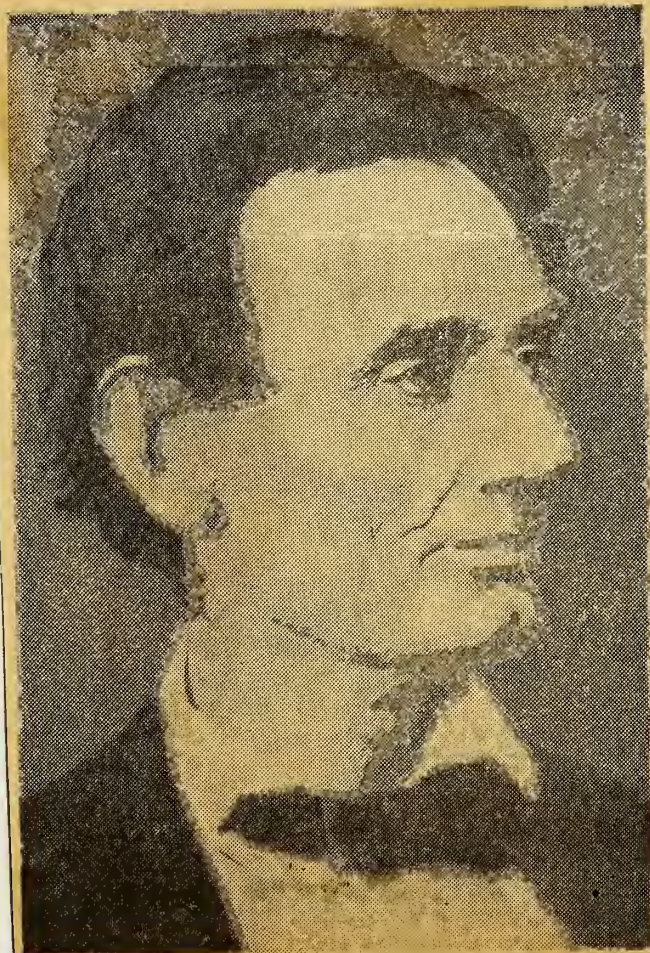
"I think the present crisis is altogether an artificial one," he said.

"What they do who seek to destroy the Union is altogether artificial. What is happening to hurt them? I am asked the question whether there is any change in the feeling and sentiments of the people. Have they not the same Constitution and laws that they always had, and have they not the power to change them? Are not fugitives returned as readily as they always have been? So again I say the crisis is artificial. It can't be argued up and it can't be argued down, but before long it will die of itself."

The hallowed balcony has long since gone. That part of the building disappeared to make way for the Rockefeller Building.

But the room in which he and Mrs. Lincoln stayed the night yet remains, if only briefly. It is in a part of the building scheduled to be torn down soon for an addition to the Rockefeller Building.

Two mementoes of the living Lincoln's visit are a rocking chair and a harmonium, part of the furnishings. Anthony L. Maresh, president of the Lincoln Association of Ohio, has them in his care.



This shows Abraham Lincoln in late 1860, just a few months before his visit to Cleveland.

Feeling Ran High

Not everyone in Cleveland favored Lincoln, and when word of his assassination reached here April 15, 1865, a few incautiously let their feelings be known.

One who distinguished himself in this fashion was J. J. Husband, architect of the courthouse then in use. Shortly thereafter he also distinguished himself by fleetness of foot. Hotly pursued down Superior Street, he sought sanctuary in

his office on the top floor of a building.

After escaping from there through a skylight, the story goes, he persuaded the sheriff to lock him up for safe keeping.

The mob thereupon armed itself with chisels and chopped his name out of the courthouse cornerstone on which he was listed as architect.

Again, on April 28, 1865, Lincoln came again to Cleveland.

His body and that of his young son, Willie, who had died earlier, were on the way to Springfield, Ill., for burial.

Down the route of the first reception came a contrasting procession. The cannon boomed in funeral cadence. The church bells tolled. The crowd was silent and the men wore black badges. Six thousand followed the hearse, moving to the music of a dirge.

Public Square had been fenced off and a pavilion was prepared just east of Perry's monument.

There, upon a low catafalque, the coffin was placed and opened. The service of the Episcopal Church was read. Thereupon a gateway was opened and the 6,000 who had been in the procession passed the bier. Next the soldiers, many weeping

openly at the sight of their fallen commander in chief.

Then came the general public—perhaps as many as 100,000. At sunset evening guns saluted and bands played solemn airs from hotel balconies. At 10 p.m. thousands still waited in line but the gates to the pavilion were closed.

At 11 p.m. the final procession formed in Superior Street and moved to the Union Station, with soldiers still guarding the body of the chief. Dark streets were lined with a silent multitude. Torches were carried by hundreds. The funeral train of the martyr left for Columbus at midnight.

Stopped at Alliance On Way to Take Office

By Clingan Jackson

Thousands of Youngstown district people each year walk up the steps of Lincoln's Memorial at Washington, visit his birthplace at Hodgeville, Ky., his home or tomb at Springfield, Ill.

At these places this year especially, which marks the 150th anniversary of his birth, they feel a little closer to the man whom much of the world regards as the greatest of all Americans.

Returning home and sensing a little deeper, they are aware of the presence of the great Emancipator here for Lincoln traveled through this section of Ohio and the men of the Mahoning Valley responded to his call to defend the Union. Many district schools, streets and a park bear his name.

In 1861 Youngstown sent a full company to the regiment which became known as Ohio's Bloody Seventh. They mustered in at Cleveland along with men from Warren, Ravenna and other places. They elected their own officers.

Still in civilian clothes they entrained for Camp Dennison near Cincinnati, set up tents in a virtual swamp, received their uniforms and enlisted almost to a man for a long term of service. They battled through western Virginia, now West Virginia.

Some Saw Lincoln

Here's the point. They reached McDowell's army at Fredericksburg near Winchester about the time Lincoln visited this commander. Doubtless some of them saw him — some whose names are on the monument in Youngstown Central Square.

A short time later they stood up to Stonewall Jackson's army at Fort Republic, causing the great Confederate general observing from a hilltop to comment to a member of his staff that with such men to do battle the war will not be easy.

History says they were men from the Western Reserve section of Ohio. The men of the 7th fought at Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain and when its service ended it was almost wholly composed of replacements for the wounded and the dead.

Lincoln stirred the Ohio countryside as he journeyed to Washington for inauguration early in 1861. At Alliance he stopped for lunch, and the Canton Zouaves were there in full uniform.

Many from Mahoning and Columbiana Counties had come for miles to see him.

Came Through Alliance

A few years ago one of the last of those who saw him then came up the steps of The Vindicator with his cane and exclaimed to a reporter "I saw Lincoln."

He said he was just a small

boy, but he would never forget the occasion. His father and he started through the muddy roads in an old wagon at dawn in order to reach Alliance and see Lincoln on his way to inauguration and eventual martyrdom.

The Lincoln Train whose circuitous route carried him to Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other places to rally support for the Union, passed through Wellsville, Alliance, Ravenna, Hudson, Geneva, Ashtabula and Conneaut in this area. People had gathered every where.

From Cleveland the train went to Harrisburg, Pa. for an appeal there similar to that made at Columbus before a joint session of the Ohio House and Senate. Youngstown district members of that House and Senate were Reps. Jesse Baldwin and Joseph Bruff and Sen. J. Dolan Cox.

Aided by Pinkerton

At Harrisburg, a young detective named Pinkerton (ever hear of him) got Lincoln away and took him with a locomotive and car on the sly through Baltimore where the Massachusetts soldiers were held up in their march to relieve Washington.

All Americans know the story of how Lincoln was inaugurated with Stephen Douglas, his erstwhile opponent, holding his hat, and the capital almost cut off by rebellious forces and the aging Winfield Scott of Mexican War fame, attempting to arrange forces for the safety of the Capital.

Some of this district's men were present. Benjamin F. Wade of Jefferson, who had begun his law practice at Canfield, was one of Ohio's U.S. Senators. The other senator was John Sherman, later secretary of the treasury. Congressman from this district was John Hutchins, who had succeeded Joshua R. Giddings and soon was to be replaced by James A. Garfield, later president.

Another famous man present from this district was Edwin M. Stanton of Steubenville, not an unfamiliar sight in the Mahoning County courthouse at Canfield. Stanton was to be Lincoln's secretary of war—the man without whom Lincoln could not do.

Here today are Lincoln Park, Lincoln School, Lincoln Ave., Lin-

coln Park Drive, Lincoln Lodge of Ahepa and ever so many places that bear his name.

It is Lincoln's picture which appears with Pulaski in Polish Halls, with Pericles in Greek places, with Garibaldi in Italian lodges, for as Stanton said in announcing his death:

"Now he belongs to the ages."

Lincoln's train did not pass through the Mahoning Valley on its way to Washington, and the funeral train to Springfield, Ill. in 1865 took a route from Cleveland to Columbus. Nevertheless there were district people among the 100,000 who passed by his bier in Cleveland and among the 50,000 at the rotunda of the capital at Columbus.

Ohioans lined the tracks of the funeral train coming from farms and villages for miles. The train moved slowly. It was met at Wickliffe by Gov. Brough and staff and Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding the Northern Department of Ohio.

Lincoln's body was in a coffin on a stand across one end of the last of nine cars on the train. As it pulled through New Paris to leave Ohio it passed under an arch of evergreens 20 feet high with the crowd standing with heads bared.

May Have Been Here

Who can say that Lincoln was never in Youngstown? There are thousands of Lincoln pennies which jingle in everybody's pocket. There are hundreds here who have made themselves something of authorities on Lincoln's life. Among them is Bryon Wade, who on Lincoln's Birthday will speak at Bowling Green University.

He is nationally recognized as a Lincoln collector and has many items of great value. These include the prompting book used at Ford's Theatre the night of Lincoln assassination and a parole signed by Lincoln.

Retired Ohio Supreme Court Judge William L. Hart of Alliance also is a student of Lincoln. In fact the L in his name stands for Lincoln. Now 94 years old, he resides at Alliance where in the 1930's he was the speaker when the Lincoln marker was dedicated.

Municipal Judge Robert B. Nevin of Youngstown has something of a connection with Lincoln. His grandmother who was Ann Kirkwood attended school in Alton, Ill. as a girl of 16 years. She went with a Springfield, Ill. friend to spend the Easter recess and was a dinner guest of the Lincolns in the only house they ever owned.

Henry Burnett Link

One of the closest to the Lincoln story was Henry Lawrence Burnett, born in Youngstown Dec. 26, 1838, who was a special

assistant in the prosecutions of Lincoln assassins.

An uncle of James Burnett of Coitsville who has long been prominent in Republican circles here, Burnett began the practice of law at Warren. Volunteering in the 2nd Ohio Calvary, he rose to the rank of brigadier general.

He gained a reputation in prosecuting members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, Confederate conspirators, and is credited with a major part in the preparation of the evidence against Lincoln's assassins. He became a federal judge and died in New York Jan. 4, 1916.

More than the pennies, the street names and the pictures in lodges and public building, Lincoln is here in the dust where the Civil War dead are buried.

Ohio gave to the Blue more soldiers than any state and furnished the chief commanders, among them one U. S. Grant, a son of the Mahoning Valley's Jesse Grant, who had been Judge Tod's coachman.

Grant Was Ohioan

Grant born in a little cottage at Point Pleasant along the Ohio had hitched his way from Galena on a train to Springfield, Ill. bearing elite soldiery who would not admit him to their ranks. Four years later it was Grant who headed the Grand March of

the Army of the Potomac as Washington marked the restoration of the union.

And Judge Tod's son, David, of Brier Hill, a war Democrat, swung Ohio behind the union as governor in the early days of the war. He was later offered a place in Lincoln's cabinet which he declined.

If the flags over Union graves — there are more than 600 at Oak Hill Cemetery — don't bring back the presence of Lincoln — look on Youngstown bookshelves at the ever increasing number of Lincoln books.

Such books as "A Stillness at Appomatox" have taken their place by the standard biographies of Lincoln and old books such as Sherman's "30 Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet" and Grant's memoirs.

Lincoln sinks in the past, but there are those from Youngstown who have gathered acorns from under Lincoln's oak at Hodgenville which overhung the cabin of his birth — and they have small oak trees growing which will continue to stand when the old oak has settled into the earth.

TRAGIC PREDICTION

Recall Pre-Inaugural Stop of Lincoln Here

On a winter morning 98 years ago tomorrow, Columbus residents picked up their Ohio State Journal newspaper and read:

"The President-elect and suite, accompanied by the committees appointed on the part of the General Assembly and the executive, will reach Columbus about 2 o'clock p.m. today, and will proceed at once to the State Capitol in carriages . . ."

Word spread quickly, and several thousand were on hand at the depot, where Columbus' Union Station now stands, when a lookout on the Scioto River bridge gave the signal that the presidential train — running 10 minutes late — was coming.

QUICKLY, a procession formed and moved to the Statehouse, where the Ohio General Assembly waited. A reporter noted that as the President entered the crowded chamber "his great height was conspicuous even in that crowd of goodly men."

The Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, Robert C. Kirk, had a solemn introduction:

"Sir, on this day, and probably this very hour, the Congress of the United States will declare the verdict of the people, making you their President. It is my pleasurable duty, in behalf of the people of Ohio, speaking through this General Assembly, to welcome you to their capital.

"NEVER IN the history of this government has such fearful responsibility rested upon the chief executive of the nation as will now devolve upon you. Never since the memorable time our patriotic fathers gave existence to the American Republic, have the people looked with such intensity of feeling to the insurrection and future policy of a president, as they do to yours.

"I need not assure you that the people of Ohio have full confidence in your ability and patriotism, and will respond to you in their loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. It would seem, sir, that the great problem of self-government is to be solved under your administration.

"ALL NATIONS are deeply interested in its solution, and they wait with breathless anxiety to know whether this form of government which has been the admiration of the world is to be a failure or not.

"It is the earnest and united prayer of our people, that the same kind Providence which protected us in our colonial struggles and has attended us thus far in our prosperity and greatness, will so imbue your mind with wisdom, that you may dispel the dark clouds that hang over our political horizon, and thereby secure the return of harmony and fraternal feeling to our now distracted and unhappy country. God grant their prayer may be fully realized!

"Again, I bid you a cordial welcome to our capital."

THE PRESIDENT was also grave as he replied, and his speech was almost as short as his introduction. He said, in part:

"It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me.

"I am duly sensible of that weighty responsibility. I can but know what you all know, that, without a name—perhaps without a reason why I should have a name—there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the father of his country.

"AND SO FEELING, I can only turn for those supports without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn, then, and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken the American people . . ."

The President then moved to the west terrace of the Statehouse, where a crowd waited to hear him. He told the audience he would speak only briefly, "To greet you and bid you farewell," but actually spoke at great length to the General Assembly.

HE THANKED them for

coming to greet him, said he knows they would have done so no matter who won the presidential election, and remarked that "in this county of Franklin there is great difference of political sentiment, and those agreeing with me have a little the shortest row . . ."

Then the President said

something that many present were to remember a few years later as a tragic—if unintentional — prediction of events to come.

THANKING THE crowd for gathering, the President closed by saying" . . . I shall very soon pass away from you, but we have a large country and a large future before us . . ."

And then Abraham Lincoln, who was en route to Washington to be inaugurated March 4 and who had observed his 52nd birthday in Cincinnati the day before, left to receive word that Congress in joint session had counted the electoral ballots and made his election official.

Hamilton and Butler County #51

Historical Highlights

TUESDAY,
FEB. 3, 1970

By JIM BLOUNT

Stories about Abraham Lincoln, who was President of the United States during the Civil War, are appropriate at this time of the year as his birthday nears (Feb. 12, 1809).

Lincoln is known to have visited Hamilton only once and that was a brief stop between major political speeches in Cincinnati and Columbus.

Lincoln came to Ohio from Springfield, Ill., in September, 1859, to campaign in behalf of Republican candidates, including William Dennison, who was running for governor.

Debates Extended

Some historians have called Lincoln's five speeches in four cities in Ohio in September, 1859, an extension of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Stephen A. Douglas, a Democrat, and Lincoln were opponents for a U. S. Senate seat from Illinois in 1858 when they staged their political debates. They were waged between Aug. 21 and Oct. 15, 1858, at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton, Ill. There is doubt about who won the debates. However, Douglas won the election and went to Washington.

Douglas came to Ohio in September, 1859, to campaign for Democratic candidates in the election that year. Lincoln was persuaded by Ohio Republicans to appear in the state to counteract Douglas' influence.

Other Speeches

Friday, Sept. 16, Lincoln made two speeches in Columbus. He remained overnight in Columbus and arrived Saturday, Sept. 17, a noon in Dayton. He made a speech in Dayton at the Montgomery Courthouse. His train left Dayton at 4 p.m. on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

According to Lloyd Ostendorf, a Dayton artist and Lincoln scholar, Mrs. Lincoln and probably son Tad accompanied Mr. Lincoln on his Ohio sojourn. Former Congressman Robert C. Schenck, who had served in the U. S. House of Representatives



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN is pictured reading to his son, Tad. Lincoln would not have appeared this way in Hamilton. He had no beard in September, 1859, when he spoke here.

with Lincoln, joined Abe on the platform at Dayton.

Lincoln's host from Dayton to Cincinnati was U.S. Rep. John A. Gurley of Cincinnati.

Caused Laughs

The appearance of Lincoln and Gurley in Hamilton reportedly caused some laughter.

Congressman Gurley was a short man and Lincoln was six-foot four inches in height.

The contrast did not escape Lincoln's notice and he expressed some of his famous wit to his Hamilton audience. "My friends, this is the long of it," he said, pointing to himself, "and this is the short of it," he continued, placing his hand on Gurley's head.

The CH&D depot was located near the corner of S. Fourth and Ludlow Sts. About 10,000 persons crowded around the station to hear Lincoln's impromptu speech.

A colorful description of the scene was published in an opposition newspaper, the Hamil-

ton Telegraph, Sept. 22, 1859.

"Considerable curiosity was manifested the other evening to see the renowned Abe Lincoln," the Telegraph story began. "As the competitor of Douglas in one of the fiercest campaigns in political history, everyone was anxious to get a peep at the man. Besides, sensation bills were posted at every corner and byway announcing the fact.

"The train came and Lincoln with it. After waiting a few minutes, someone shouted 'Lincoln,' and out came a tall, ungainly, lank, lean sucker.

Slavery Topic

"Mounting a temporary platform, he made a few common place remarks, the substance being that our valley is filling up, that our people must soon emigrate, and the probability that we desire a territory not cursed by the 'peculiar institution,' (slavery) then politely thanking the crowd, was off. "People were generally dis-

appointed in the man, and in his appearance," the Telegraph reporter said. "The outlines of his head can lay no claims to intellectuality. He cannot be a great man, everyone feels it. He displays no oratory, but judging from the peculiar twinkling of his eye, he is no slouch at wit.

"Ugliness predominates, rough and rugged in manners and looks, he still is conceded to possess fine talent as a debator. The idea of comparison with Douglas is ridiculous, and no one but a fool or an idiot ever thought of it. His visit to Ohio is to be an offset to the popularity of the 'Little Giant' (Douglas). Lincoln owes his temporary notoriety to Douglas," the Telegraph said.

Garden Spot

Another version reports Lincoln said, in part: "This beautiful and far-famed Miami Valley is the garden spot of the world. My friends, your sons may desire to locate in the west; you don't want them to settle in a territory like Kansas, with the curse of slavery hanging over it. They desire the blessings of freedom, so dearly purchased by our Revolutionary forefathers."

Lincoln continued to Cincinnati for his fifth and last Ohio speech that same evening (Sept. 17) before returning to Illinois.

Lincoln's short trip through the state was considered a success because of the triumphs of Republicans in 1859, including Dennison who became governor. Gov. Dennison repaid Lincoln in 1861 when the Civil War started by providing unusual support to Lincoln's government.

Appointed Governor

Gurley, the Cincinnati Congressman who probably introduced Lincoln in his Hamilton appearance, was remembered by Lincoln.

Gurley was commissioned a colonel while still serving in the U.S. House of Representatives. He failed in a reelection attempt and left the Congress March 3, 1863.

President Lincoln appointed Gurley governor of Arizona Territory, but he did not live to serve. He was scheduled to leave for the West Aug. 20, 1863. Gurley died the night before, Aug. 19, in Cincinnati.

HAMILTON JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

reservations.

fresh new talent.

and Miss Charlotte

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1971

162nd Birthday Today

Abraham Lincoln Had Many Connections With Hamilton And Butler County Men

By JIM BLOUNT
Assistant City Editor

Today is the 162nd anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States.

Lincoln had many close connections with Hamilton and Butler County, although he failed to win the support of the majority of voters in the area in the 1860 and 1864 elections.

The Illinois lawyer spoke in Hamilton in September, 1859, during a tour of Ohio in

behalf of the Republican candidate for governor. He expressed many of his ideas against slavery in his talk from the rear of a special train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad (now the B&O).

Murat Halstead, a native of Shandon (then Paddy's Run) in Butler County, covered the 1860 nominating conventions in behalf of a Cincinnati newspaper. His reports on the convention were a novelty at that time. His comments were

reprinted nationwide and had much to do with spreading Lincoln's fame and ideas.

William Dean Howells, who lived in Hamilton as a boy, wrote a campaign biography of Lincoln in the summer of 1860. His efforts also helped to communicate Lincoln's background and thoughts to many voters. (See page 10 of today's Journal-News.)

When Lincoln was elected in the Fall of 1860 he appointed Howells, later one of the nation's leading literary figures, to a consulate post in Venice, Italy.

Johnson Here

Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's second vice president, was a congressman from Tennessee when the Civil War started. He was literally "exiled" from his state when Tennessee joined the Confederacy.

Johnson lived in Hamilton for a time during the summer of 1861 as a guest of former congressional colleague Lewis D. Campbell.

A commander-in-chief, President Lincoln guided Union armies and navies which included more than 4,000 men from Butler County.

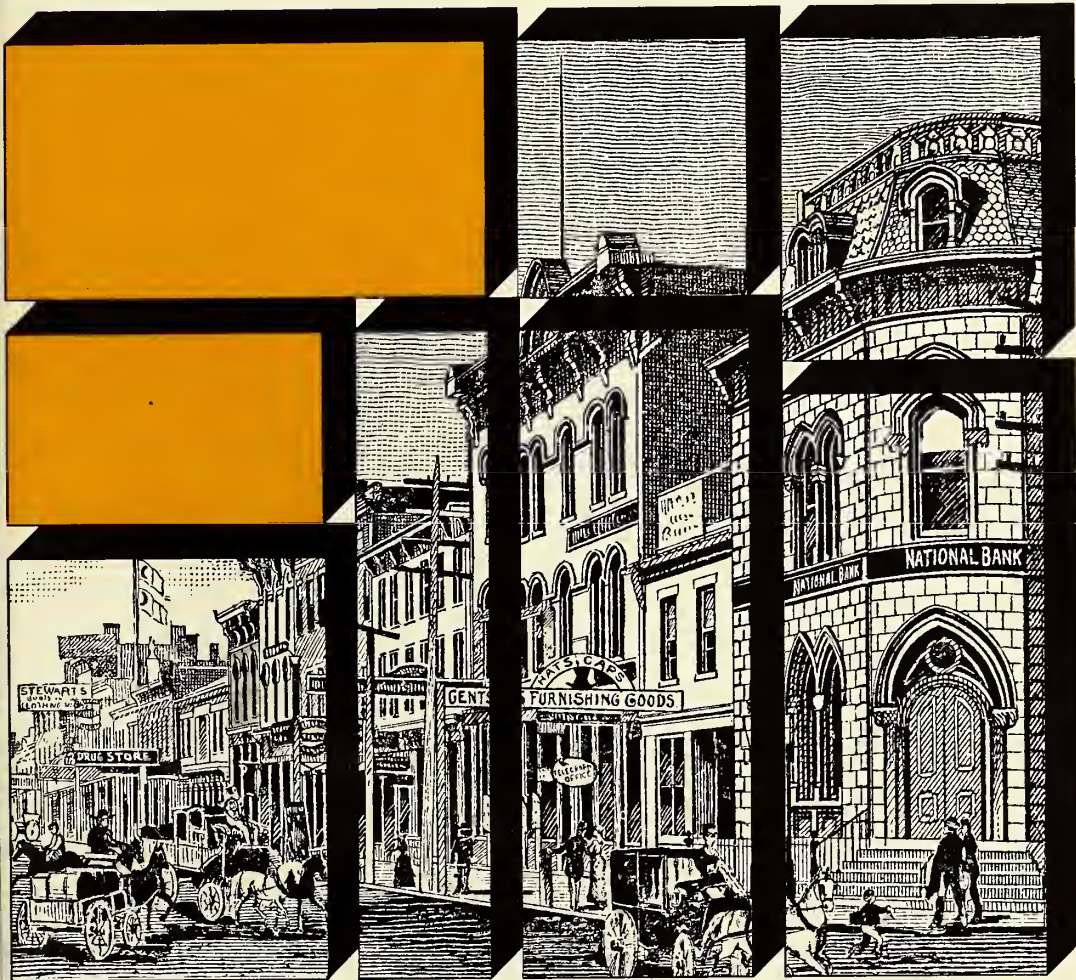
One source reports that two out of three men of military age in Butler County answered "Father Abraham's call" to defend the nation and save the Union.

From: John L. Torney
Akron, Ohio
3/4/77

(DUPLICATE)
Cataloged SFN (Ohio)

OHIO HISTORY

Volume 86/Winter 1977/Number 1



the Ohio Historical Society

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Authors are asked to submit two double-spaced copies of their manuscripts. Footnotes should be double-spaced and placed at the end of the article. Contributions should be addressed to The Editor, *Ohio History*, The Ohio Historical Society, The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, Ohio 43211. The Society accepts no responsibility for facts and opinions expressed by the authors.

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ERIC J. CARDINAL

The Ohio Democracy and the Crisis of Disunion, 1860-1861

One of the least understood political groups in American history has been the northern Democratic party during the Civil War. Their contemporary Republican foes vilified them as traitors, and subsequent historians have for the most part agreed with that verdict.¹ Political partisanship, ideological conflicts, and wartime passions account for the original animus; it is less clear why scholars have tended to follow so closely the Republican lead. The primary reason for the continuing bad reputation of the wartime Democrats is that they, nearly as much as the confederates themselves, "lost" the war and thus the legitimacy of their position. The war destroyed their hopes for the preservation of "the Union as it was and the

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1. See for example Curtis H. Morrow, *Politico-Military Secret Societies of the Northwest, 1860-1865* (Worcester, MA, 1929); Leonard Kenworthy, *The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash: Daniel Wolsey Voorhees* (Boston, 1936); Wood Gray, *The Hidden Civil War: The Story of the Copperheads* (New York, 1942); George F. Milton, *Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column* (New York, 1942); Christopher Dell, *Lincoln and the War Democrats: The Grand Erosion of Conservative Tradition* (Cranbury, NJ, 1975); F. L. Grayson, "Lambdin P. Milligan—A Knight of the Golden Circle," *Indiana Magazine of History*, XL (1947), 379-91; Frank C. Arena, "Southern Sympathizers in Iowa During the Civil War Period," *Annals of Iowa*, XXX (1951), 486-538; Bethania M. Smith, "Civil War Subversives," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, XLV (1952), 220-40; Robert S. Harper, "The Ohio Press in the Civil War," *Civil War History*, III (1957), 221-52, which are studies embracing, in whole or in part, this general conception. This is not an exhaustive list, nor does it fully indicate the pervasiveness of this view of the northern Democracy. For example, Norman A. Graebner *et al.*, *A History of the American People* (New York, 1975), 423; and Keith I. Polakoff *et al.*, *Generations of Americans: A History of the United States* (New York, 1976), 366 are two recently-published texts that reflect this view.

For lucid critiques of the interpretive literature concerning the northern Democrats, see Richard O. Curry, "The Union as it Was: A Critique of Recent Interpretations of the 'Copperheads,'" *Civil War History*, XIII (1967), 25-39; and Robert H. Abzug, "The Copperheads: Historical Approaches to Civil War Dissent in the Midwest," *Indiana Magazine of History*, LXVI (1970), 40-55. For balanced views of the "Copperheads" which tend to revise the traditional picture see Frank L. Clement, *The Copperheads of the Middle West* (Chicago, 1960); and *Idem*, *The Limits of Dissent: Clement L. Vallandigham and the Civil War* (Lexington, 1970), in addition

Constitution as it is" just as surely as it did southern independence. While historians have long noted, and for the most part hailed, the modernizing tendencies of the war,² Democratic aspirations always required an American Union that was politically static. Essentially Jeffersonian in outlook, they harkened back to a lost past, to a decentralized, agrarian, pre-industrial America. As Clement L. Vallandigham, the most notorious of the "Peace Democrats," put it in the early days of the war, the role of the Democratic party was to save the country from destruction, "to restore the Union, the Federal Union as it was forty years ago."³ The dilemma of the Democrats was that the Civil War intensified processes already at work transforming the Federal Union they cherished into the centralized nation they feared.

Similarly, the apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln has helped further to discredit the Democrats. The "Lincoln theme"—stressing the development of Lincoln as chief executive, as war leader, as emancipator, as humanitarian—has been a compelling one for historians. The number of historical works whose titles begin with the words "*Lincoln and . . .*" attests to this. Lincoln's wartime political opponents have suffered by contrast.

Further, the racism inherent in the Democratic ideology has made it morally unattractive to modern scholars. The Democratic view of a static American political order necessarily entailed, whether explicitly or implicitly, a defense of slavery. Even those Democrats who were opposed to the institution were willing to perpetuate it in order to avert, and later to end, civil war. Americans of the latter twentieth century must consider the implications of such views and recognize that the Democrats themselves did not. Yet they were, after all, men

to his numerous articles; Van M. Davis, "Individualism on Trial: The Ideology of the Northern Democracy During the Civil War and Reconstruction" (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1972); James A. Rawley, *The Politics of Union: Northern Politics During the Civil War* (Hinsdale, IL, 1974); and Leonard P. Curry, "Congressional Democrats, 1861-1863," *Civil War History*, XII (1966), 213-29.

2. See for example Woodrow Wilson's classic celebration of the nationalizing effects of the war in *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889* (New York, 1893), especially 273-75, 298-99. For more recent expressions see William B. Hesseltine, *Lincoln and the War Governors* (New York, 1948); and *Idem*, *Lincoln's Plan for Reconstruction* (Chicago, 1960); Allan Nevins, *The War for the Union: The Organized War, 1863-1864* (New York, 1971); and *Idem*, *From Organized War to Victory, 1864-1865* (New York, 1971); Harold M. Hyman, *A More Perfect Union: The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on the Constitution* (New York, 1973); and Rawley, *The Politics of Union*. For an analysis of this view in American historiography of the Civil War period, see Thomas J. Pressly, *Americans Interpret Their Civil War* (Princeton, 1962).

3. Clement L. Vallandigham to Alexander S. Boys, August 13, 1861, The Papers of Alexander S. Boys, Ohio Historical Society.

of their times, and racism was not confined to the ranks of the Democracy in the mid-nineteenth century.⁴ Certainly at a time when Lincoln himself treated blacks as "only his stepchildren,"⁵ the Democrats were not outside the American mainstream with their white supremacist beliefs.

A first step in considering the wartime Democrats more dispassionately is a careful examination of their course during the secession crisis and the opening months of hostilities. The factors that have tended to discredit the wartime Democrats have also obscured a little appreciated fact: as the shattering events which accompanied the election of Lincoln pushed the United States over the precipice of sectional bitterness into civil war, the northern Democracy—more than any other political group—stood unwaveringly for the preservation of the Union.⁶ Southern leaders generally advocated secession and Republicans faced the crisis initially with seeming ambivalence—some counseled peaceful dissolution, others armed coercion, and still others separation and coercion in almost the same breath. Northern Democrats, however, stressed one theme—resolution of the crisis through an equitable compromise. They recognized neither the right of secession nor that of coercion, and this remained the heart of their problem throughout the war. Moreover, northern Democrats first articulated positions concerning secession and civil war during this early period which, with few modifications, they maintained throughout the conflict.

Since the national political parties in the mid-nineteenth century

4. See Leon F. Litwack, *North of Slavery* (Chicago, 1961); Eugene H. Berwanger, *The Frontier Against Slavery: Western AntiNegro Prejudice and the Slavery Extension Controversy* (Urbana, 1967); Jacque Voegeli, "The Northwest and the Race Issue, 1861-1862," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, L (1963), 235-51; and Eric Foner, "Politics and Prejudice: The Free Soil Party and the Negro, 1849-1852," *Journal of Negro History*, L (1965), 235-56.

5. Don E. Fehrenbacher, "Only His Stepchildren: Lincoln and the Negro," *Civil War History*, XX (1974), 293-310.

6. The Constitutional Union men, supporters of John Bell and Edward Everett, were also undeniably for the preservation of the Union by compromise. But their strength as a party after the defeat of 1860 was negligible and they increasingly identified their course with the northern Democrats. Democrats clearly took the lead in advocating compromise measures, even those originally proposed by non-Democrats such as Kentucky Senator John J. Crittenden. In so doing, Democrats hoped to induce the Constitutional Unionists, Americans, old-line Whigs, and all other conservative men to act with them under the Democratic banner. It was clear to Republican observers that the Democracy was to be the institutional rallying point of all such conservatives. See Simeon Nash to John Sherman, December 3, 1860; F. D. Parish to Sherman, February 2, 1861, *The Papers of John Sherman*, Library of Congress. In addition, see Portsmouth *The Union and the Times*, November 1860-April 1861, *passim*.

were the respective state parties in the aggregate, it is useful to examine the political events during this period at the state level. Because of its leadership position within the Old Northwest and its later notoriety as a "Copperhead" stronghold, Ohio may be used as a case in point.⁷ The presidential campaign of 1860 had proven to be a divisive one for the Ohio Democracy, even as it had for the party nationally. The great majority of Democrats in the Northwest supported the candidacy of the Little Giant of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas. Indeed, "the feeling in his favor in the West is unmistakable," wrote Vallandigham. "It amounts to a popular furor. . . ."⁸ Despite this broad base of popular support, a number of prominent Ohio Democrats, who had broken with Douglas when he split with the Buchanan Administration over the Lecompton issue in 1858, threw their support in 1860 to the candidacy of John C. Breckinridge. Though Breckinridge support remained negligible among the mass of Ohio Democrats, the divisive campaign shattered the unity of the party.⁹ Thus, with the election of Lincoln and the march of the southern states out of the Union, Ohio Democratic leaders sought not only a solution to the national crisis but also to heal their own intra-party wounds and insure political survival.¹⁰ The recent rift within the party particularly worried them. "If the

7. Ohio was the home base of many of the most noted "Copperheads" during the Civil War: Archibald MacGregor, Samuel Medary, Edson B. Olds, William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, Alexander Long, George Pendleton, and Clement L. Vallandigham. The Ohio gubernatorial campaign of 1863 pitted the exiled Vallandigham against Union party nominee John Brough; for an analysis of this critical election see Eugene Roseboom, "Southern Ohio and the Union in 1863," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXXIX (1952), 29-44.

8. Vallandigham to Alexander H. Stephens, June 4, 1860, Vallandigham File, Western Reserve Historical Society, photocopy, original is in The Papers of Alexander H. Stephens, Emory University.

9. See Roy F. Nichols, *The Disruption of American Democracy* (New York, 1948), 213-14, for the background for this split in Ohio. At the height of the 1860 canvass, Archibald MacGregor of Canton estimated that only eight Democratic journals in Ohio supported Breckinridge. In addition to his own *Canton Stark County Democrat*, MacGregor cited the *Cleveland National Democrat*, the *Cadiz Sentinel*, the *Carrolton Democrat*, the *Warren Democrat*, the *St. Clairsville Gazette*, the *Steubenville Union*, and the *Newark Advocate*. *Canton Stark County Democrat*, July 24, 1860. In contrast, the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* estimated that 80 papers in the state supported Douglas; *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, July 23, 1860. At the election itself, Breckinridge ran fourth in the state, receiving 11,403 votes, compared to 231,809 for Lincoln, 192,421 for Douglas, and 12,194 for Bell. Joseph P. Smith, *History of the Republican Party in Ohio* (Chicago, 1898), I, 128-29.

10. For a discussion of these developments throughout the North see John T. Hubbell, "Politics as Usual: The Northern Democracy and Party Survival, 1860-1861," *Illinois Quarterly*, XXXVI (1973), 22-35. For a slightly different view, see Robert W. Johannsen, "The Douglas Democracy and the Crisis of Disunion," *Civil War History*, IX (1963), 229-47.

Democratic party were united as in former days my hopes for a settlement of all the troubles would be anchored within the Vail," wrote state Representative William Parr. "But as we are divided I fear trouble."¹¹ With remarkable unanimity, however, Ohio Democratic spokesmen sought to solve the crisis by conciliation while demonstrating themselves to be the true Union men. Thus they created a common ground upon which most Ohio Democrats could stand.

The key to the Democratic response was compromise, which they saw as the only means by which to preserve the Federal Union as it was then constituted. "All [Democrats] seem willing to *risk* an[d] *sacrifice* [*sic*] everything for the Union," wrote state Representative George Converse early in the crisis. Democrats believed that either unchecked secession or a coercive civil war to prevent dissolution ultimately would spell the permanent destruction of the Union. Only in a compromise settlement that reasonable men of all sections could approve did they see hope for the country's salvation. Accordingly, the Democratic press of the state immediately began to call for compromise measures as soon as it became evident that secession and disunion were not merely idle southern threats. As one Franklin County Democrat explained, "the Democrats are all in favor of an honorable conciliation of the trouble, so as to preserve the Union, allowing the South all her Constitutional rights, and withholding nothing from the North that legitimately belongs to her by virtue of the Constitution." William B. Woods, a state Representative, confirmed that this was the dominant impulse among his colleagues: "There is a universal sentiment among the Democrats here in favor of any measures which will bring peace to the country and save the confederacy."¹²

At the same time, Democrats disavowed any responsibility for the crisis. Southerners were rebelling specifically at the election of a Republican President. All Democrats could, therefore, rightly say of the difficulties, "This is not my work!", as party leader Allen G. Thurman emphasized at a party convention in January 1861.

11. William Parr to Samuel S. Cox, January 10, 1861, The Papers of Samuel S. Cox, Brown University Library.

12. George Converse to Samuel S. Cox, January 2, 1861, *Ibid.*; John Bobo to Cox, January 14, 1861, *Ibid.*; William B. Woods to Cox, January 12, 1861, *Ibid.* See also *Cincinnati Enquirer*, December 8, 9, 11, 1860, January 9, 1861; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, December 20, 1860, January 2, 1861; *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, December 20, 21, 29, 1860, January 2, 3, 1861; *Canton Stark County Democrat*, November 21, 1860; *Celina Western Standard*, January 10, 1861; *Georgetown Southern Ohio Argus*, December 5, 1860, January 9, 1861; *Newark Advocate*, January 4, 18, 25, 1861; *Ravenna Portage Sentinel*, December 19, 1860; *Wooster Wayne County Democrat*, December 13, January 3, 17, 1861, for early editorial expressions favoring compromise measures.

Democrats not only denied their own culpability, they quickly placed blame squarely upon other shoulders. As a correspondent of state Representative James Gamble put it: "A momentous question is now to be decided by the conservative men of the Union, and that is:—Shall their liberties be frittered away by a corrupt faction in the North and another in the South?" Similarly, the powerful *Cincinnati Enquirer* remarked that

the opponents of a compromise settlement of our national difficulties at the present time consist of two classes—the Disunionists per se at the South, who are for breaking up the Confederacy at any rate, and a class of politicians at the North who oppose it because it will run athwart of their peculiar political views, by which they obtained power and office.¹³

Thus Democrats tarred both northern Republicans and southern fire-eaters with the same brush of disunionism. At the same time, by advocating conciliation, they hoped to attract to their standard the conservative masses of the country who occupied a middle ground that was essentially antagonistic to the two radical extremes.

Although Ohio Democrats condemned both southern radicals and northern Republicans, they clearly reserved their most bitter vituperation for the latter. This was a crucial point, for when Democrats continued in a similar vein after the war began, Republicans immediately branded such criticisms as treason. Democrats generally portrayed secession as a censurable, but understandable, response to Republican antislavery aggression.¹⁴ "The Black Republican traitors & disunionists have done the work," wrote Vallandigham; "the Republicans *will not* compromise. . . ." Similarly, the Canton *Stark County Democrat* placed the cause of the crisis "at Northern doors—at Republican hearths." The Republican party was "avowedly *the unrelenting and bitter enemy of the South*"; now that the Republicans had won control of the government, the South was rebelling. "Is it to be wondered at?" the *Democrat* queried.¹⁵

Several factors accounted for the special antipathy Democrats held for Republicans. Partisanship, of course, was one source of their bitterness. More importantly, most Democrats considered antislavery agitation, and not the existence of the institution itself, to be

13. Thurman quoted in *Columbus Crisis*, February 8, 1861; William Sample to James Gamble, quoted in *Ibid.*, February 28, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, December 28, 1860.

14. See *Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 9, 1861.

15. Vallandigham to Dr. J. A. Walters, January 9, 1861, Vallandigham File; Canton *Stark County Democrat*, January 9, 1861. For similar expressions see *Cincinnati Enquirer*, December 14, 1860; *Columbus Crisis*, January 31, 1862; *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, December 27, 1860; *Circleville Watchman*, December 28, 1860.

responsible for the country's current difficulties. The Republican party, as the political agent of that agitation, bore the brunt of Democratic wrath. Democrats flatly denied the Republican premise that slave labor and free labor were incompatible. The two systems were "not necessarily antagonistical" in the American system, commented the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, "but for political purposes efforts have been made to make them so." One Ohio Democrat believed that "if the [slavery] question had not been muddled with and wantonly made a cause of quarrel, if we had continued to live as we formerly did, without making the question an engine of politics, we might have lived for one century longer in a state of perfect concord." Another charged the Republicans were "impressed with a fanaticism of a dangerous moral and religious sentiment" against slavery, and wrongly "believe they are commissioned by a higher law to carry out the dogmas of their revolutionary faction."¹⁶ Quite simply, most Democrats did not see African slavery as an appalling moral wrong; did not wish it to be abolished; and wanted agitation over it to cease. To those Democrats who viewed the Constitution with near-mystical reverence, there was no "higher" law; advocacy of such a thought was tantamount to treason.

Exacerbating Democratic fears in this regard was the talk of peaceful dissolution that filled the pages of the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and other powerful Republican organs during the secession winter.¹⁷ Such expressions confirmed the Democratic belief that Republicans, as much as southern secessionists, were radical disunionists. "The whole Republican press of Ohio will be out in full chorus for the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Northern and Southern Confederacy," predicted the Columbus *Ohio Statesman*, the voice of the Democracy at the state capital. "That is what the [Republican] leaders have been secretly driving at, their wishes and desires for dissolution being as strong as those of Rhett, Yancey, and Co." The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* concurred. Commenting in March 1861 on the early inactivity of the Lincoln Administration, this powerful voice of the Douglas Democracy observed that "we have no doubt the administration

16. *Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 2, 1861; Frederick Grimke to Alexander S. Boys, April 20, 1861, Boys Papers; John A. Trimble to Stephen A. Douglas, January 2, 1861, The Papers of John A. Trimble, Ohio Historical Society. Also, Columbus *Crisis*, January 31, 1861; Canton *Stark County Democrat*, January 16, 1861.

17. Eugene H. Roseboom, *The Civil War Era, 1850-1873*, vol. IV of *The History of the State of Ohio*, ed. Carl Wittke (Columbus, 1944), 373-74, outlines this Republican position. See Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, November 13, 17, 28, 1860; *Cincinnati Commercial*, January 31, February 1, 1861.

policy is this,—Divide the Republic with as little fighting *as possible*. The President and his advisors are Sectional men . . . they cannot become National now. . . ." The administration was carrying out this policy, the *Plain Dealer* believed, in order to maintain itself in office: "Look to this Black Republican party for an attempt to establish two Republics, relinquishing all power in the one with the vain hope of perpetually ruling the other." Likewise, the *Ravenna Portage Sentinel* complained that the Republicans "will not compromise, and rather than yield they are GOING TO GIVE THE UNION UP. . . . This is the end which fanaticism and sectionalism have wrought for a great Republic."¹⁸

But while Democrats were disturbed by the Republican discussion of dissolution, they found the prospect of armed coercion to prevent dissolution no more to their liking. As the crisis wore on, Republicans increasingly spoke of the need to employ coercive measures to keep the seceding states within the Union. Democrats at once expressed their revulsion at such Republican rhetoric "breathing little else than vengeance, misery and hopes of bloodshed . . ." and denounced Republican policies that were destined "to drench our country in fratricidal blood," and "to plunge the whole nation in a heap [*sic*] of ruins." Democrats feared coercion inevitably would destroy the delicate fabric of what they held to be a voluntary union of sovereign states. Coercion might maintain the Union in name, but it could only destroy its spirit. Democrats generally condemned the Republican party for being, as Samuel Medary declared in his *Columbus Crisis*, "resolved on revolution and vengeance."¹⁹

The Democratic answer to the national crisis and the perils of Republicanism was conciliation. "Moderation is the true policy of the Northern western Democracy in my humble judgement," wrote state Representative William Parr.²⁰ Epitomizing Democratic efforts in this regard was the party convention that met in Columbus on January 23, 1861, to consider the national difficulties. The assembled delegates formally declared themselves to be in favor of any compromise measure that might be found acceptable—the proposals of John J. Crittenden, those of Douglas, resolutions of representatives of the

18. *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, February 2, 1861; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, March 20, 27, 1861; *Ravenna Portage Sentinel*, April 3, 1861. Robert Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina and William Lowndes Yancey of Alabama were perhaps the most extreme of the southern disunionists.

19. A. O. Larason to Samuel S. Cox, February 5, 1861, Cox Papers; William Bell to Cox, February 16, 1861, *Ibid.*; John Bobo to Cox, January 14, 1861, *Ibid.*; *Columbus Crisis*, January 31, 1861.

20. William Parr to Samuel S. Cox, January 10, 1861, Cox Papers.

border states, "or any other settlement of our affairs honorable to us all, which can be effected by conciliation and compromise, and mutual concessions of all concerned to secure the safety and perpetuity of the Union." Specifically, they called upon the Ohio legislature to pass resolutions requesting a national convention to propose amendments to the Constitution that would guarantee the rights of slaveholders, and upon the people of the North to give up such aggravations to the South as personal liberty laws. In the clearest of terms, they declared such laws to be "nullification," and therefore no less censurable than secession: "When the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South—then, and not until then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion."²¹

These boldly stated views served to foster Republican charges that the Ohio Democracy was plainly in sympathy with the South. Many Ohio Republicans would have agreed with influential editor William T. Coggeshall, who tersely noted: "Dem. State Convention—Compromised with secession."²² More serious from the point of view of party harmony, however, was the danger that some Ohio Democrats, particularly those who had been angered by southern intransigence at Charleston, would reject the conciliatory tone assumed by the Columbus delegates. Indeed, one Douglas paper from the Western Reserve, the *Ravenna Portage Sentinel*, was outraged at the tenor of the resolutions:

The South can secede from the Charleston and Baltimore conventions; they can prevent the choice of 1,300,000 freemen, and give the election to one who has no sympathy with their institutions; . . . declare themselves out of the Union . . . seize the forts . . . fire upon vessels bearing the flag of the Union . . . and more, and yet the Democratic State Convention of Ohio says in substance that the North has been the cause of the trouble. . . . Out upon all such Democratic resolutions!

Most Democrats, however, did not appear to share these objections. In fact, the Douglas press, which might be assumed to have been most frustrated at southern efforts to defeat their man, overwhelmingly favored the action of the convention. The resolutions had "the ring of the true metal," commented the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and would be "endorsed by every Democrat and national

21. *The Ohio Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties, 1855 to 1881, Inclusive* (n.p., 1881), 15.

22. William T. Coggeshall Diary entry, January 23, 1861, The Papers of William T. Coggeshall, Ohio Historical Society. See also Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, January 24, 1861; and *Medina Gazette*, January 27, 1861.



WHAT THE SEYMOUR PARTY MEAN.

This contemporary political cartoon reflects the Republicans' view of the compromising northern Democrats. HARPER'S WEEKLY (1862)

man in Ohio." The *Wooster Wayne County Democrat* termed the resolutions "just what they should be; bold, dignified and conciliatory. . . . Nothing more appropriate could have been said."²³ The spirit of compromise and the hope for a peaceable solution to the national troubles struck a responsive chord with most Ohio Democrats. Thus, while the convention did draw criticism, it succeeded in uniting most Ohio Democrats upon a common ground. Throughout the state they earnestly and unceasingly pushed for the adoption of effective compromise measures, as their almost universal support for the Crittenden proposals, the most widely known of the plans, indicated. The Crittenden Plan was "so practicable and so just," one Highland County Democrat wrote, that it "presents itself at once to every calm, reflective and dispassionate mind" as "the remedy" for the crisis. A correspondent of Congressman Samuel S. Cox urged, "For God's Sake, have our folks hold on to the

23. *Ravenna Portage Sentinel*, January 30, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 25, 1861; *Wooster Wayne County Democrat*, January 31, 1861. See also *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, January 24, 1861; and *Georgetown Southern Ohio Argus*, February 6, 1861. In addition, although they did not include specific remarks of praise, other Douglas papers placed the resolutions in their editorial columns, indicating an adherence to the principles stated therein: *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, January 24, 1861; *Celina Western Standard*, January 31, 1861.

Crittenden proposition."²⁴

But Democratic advocacy of compromise was not confined to talk; they also worked actively for a conciliatory solution. When the second session of the Fifty-Fourth Ohio General Assembly convened in early January 1861, the Democratic members quickly went on record in favor of compromise measures. Although the Democrats were a decided minority in both houses, they were more united in purpose than their Republican opponents and often were able to divide them.²⁵ Democrats in both houses met in caucus soon after their arrival at the capital and agreed to endorse the compromise plan that had been proposed by a committee of senators and representatives from the border states.²⁶ In addition, individual Democrats in the Ohio House offered thirteen separate resolutions in response to the national crisis, all of which were conciliatory in tone.²⁷ In contrast, individual Republican members also offered thirteen resolutions dealing with the crisis, each expressing the

24. John A. Trimble to Stephen A. Douglas, January 2, 1861, Trimble Papers; Joseph Burns to Samuel S. Cox, January 8, 1861, Cox Papers; *Columbus Crisis*, January 31, 1861. See also *Cincinnati Enquirer*, February 21, March 28, 1861; *Canton Stark County Democrat*, February 13, 1861; *Celina Western Standard*, January 24, 1861: The Crittenden Plan called for a series of Constitutional amendments which provided for the re-institution of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30' and its extension across the country; the admission to statehood of any qualified territory with or without slavery as its Constitution should provide; and the guarantee that no further amendment of the Constitution should ever be made allowing Congress to touch slavery in the states.

25. The Republicans held a 58-46 majority in the House, and a 25-10 majority in the Senate. *Columbus Ohio State Journal*, October 27, 1859. The Democrats as a group were much more cohesive in their actions than the Republicans. In thirteen key roll-call votes in the House at this session that dealt with the national crisis, the Democrats had an "index of cohesion" for each of the thirteen votes of 100%, 100%, 98%, 92%, 87%, 100%, 95%, 100%, 83%, 100%, 100%, 100%, 100%. In the same thirteen roll calls, the Republicans' "index of cohesion" for each of the votes was 49%, 37%, 13%, 47%, 19%, 17%, 72%, 69%, 80%, 14%, 4%, 96%, 100%. An index of cohesion merely indicates the degree of solidarity that exists among members of a certain party.

26. The "Border State Proposals," as they came to be called, were similar to the Crittenden measures. They provided for the repeal of all personal liberty laws, coupled with an amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law to prevent kidnapping; the prohibition of interference with the interstate slave trade, coupled with a permanent ban on the re-opening of the African slave trade; the re-institution of the Missouri Compromise line and its extension to the Pacific; the admission to statehood of any qualified territory with or without slavery as its Constitution should provide; and an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from touching slavery within the several states. Ohio, General Assembly, House of Representatives, *Ohio House Journal*, 54th General Assembly, January 8, 1861, 12.

27. Two resolutions called for Ohio to send commissioners to confer with the Border State representatives; one denounced coercion in general terms; one enjoined the Ohio militia from making any military preparations unless and until Kentucky's did so; two denounced all personal liberty laws; and seven called for a national convention to meet to consider means to guarantee the rights of slaveholders through Constitutional

general Republican unwillingness to compromise with the South.²⁸

Democrats hoped that their unity would enable them to control the actions of the legislature. Specifically, they wished to pass a law preventing Negro immigration into Ohio, another making it illegal to aid fugitive slaves, and other legislation and resolutions unmistakably conciliatory in tone. Such measures might in fact have little practical effect, but they would serve to demonstrate to southerners, as Representative George Converse put it, that "a terrible reaction is going on in Ohio." They failed, however, to effect decisive positive action. "Our movements here are tardy & stupid—Everything looks blue or black," lamented Senator George W. Holmes midway through the session. "Let our prayers be delivered from the curse of Republican rule and domination."²⁹

Despite the absence of dramatic accomplishment, by uniting with Republican conservatives the Democrats were able to check the actions of the radicals. The general tone of legislative action remained conciliatory. Due largely to Democratic pressure, the legislature provided for Ohio to send commissioners to the Washington Peace Conference. Late in the session Democrats won passage of a resolution calling for a national convention of the states. Still later, the legislature passed the Corwin Amendment.³⁰ The Washington Conference, however, was a dismal failure. Two months of debate were required to secure passage of the resolution calling for a national convention, and the Corwin Amendment was approved only after hostilities had commenced.

The legislative record in regard to compromise was thus a mixed

amendments; of these, two specifically endorsed the Crittenden proposals. *Ibid.*, January 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 21, 24, 1861, pp. 5-6, 12, 13, 32, 45-46, 64-65, 66, 77-78.

28. One resolution demanded no extension of slavery into the territories, one called in general terms for the preservation of the Union; one suggested that all further resolutions dealing with the secession crisis be referred to committee without discussion; one condemned all compromise proposals then under consideration; two opposed any amendments to the Constitution to guarantee slavery; two repudiated secession; two called for Ohio to be militarily prepared; and three called for the enforcement of all the Federal laws. *Ibid.*, January 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 18, 1861, pp. 5, 10, 11, 28, 30, 32-33, 35, 37, 72-73.

29. George Converse to Samuel S. Cox, January 9, 1861, and George W. Holmes to Cox, February 27, 1861, Cox Papers.

30. The Corwin Amendment, the result of the work of the House of Representatives Committee of Thirty-three, chaired by Ohio Republican Thomas Corwin, provided that "no amendment shall ever be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." Ohio and Maryland were the only two states to ratify the amendment. See R. Alton Lee, "The Corwin Amendment in the Secession Crisis," *Ohio Historical Quarterly*, LXX (1961), 1-26.

one, but most Democratic members regarded the session as a complete failure. But their failure did not diminish the sincerity of their effort. In debate over various specific issues, Democrats spoke in general terms which encompassed the entire question of sectional bitterness and secession and which clearly illustrated the basic tenets of the Democratic ideology: conservatism, constitutionalism, racism, and especially an overwhelming desire for compromise. When Representative Joseph Jonas discussed at length the merits of a bill to prohibit giving aid to fugitives from servitude, he concluded his remarks by speaking to the larger issue. "We are also discussing a compromise by which we can harmonize with our Southern brethren, and more especially with the Border States . . .," he told his colleagues. "If we remain obstinate and uncompromising, as sure as we now stand here the Border Slave States will also secede, and civil war will prevail in all its enormities." The rights of the slaves or the morality of the institution of slavery were of little concern to Democrats such as Jonas when weighed against the spectre of dissolution of the Union. "The Democracy of the North and West are opposed to slavery, but we respect the rights of the South," he concluded. "Are we to ruin our glorious republic for an inferior race?"³¹ Likewise, Representative W. C. Moore, speaking for passage of the same bill, discussed fully the entire slavery question. Although "in common with my Democratic brethren of the North" Moore was "opposed to slavery," he argued that southern slaveholders needed a "positive guarantee" against the "false philanthropy" of the "anti-slavery sentiment of the north," which had led some deluded northerners to steal slaves from their "comfortable home" and to throw them "on society here." Moore denounced "sacrificing the high destinies of the Anglo Saxon race upon this continent" in order to "gratify an unnatural sympathy for the slave."³² Democratic members in general bridled at Republican "abolitionism, mingled with coercionism," as Representative Henry L. Dickey put it. "Gentlemen, you must come down from your higher law, you must humble yourselves before the Constitution and laws of our common country and beg their pardon. . . ."³³

Such rhetoric demonstrated Democratic desire for conciliation, but it did little else. Certainly it was powerless to stay the course of

31. Quoted in *Columbus Crisis*, March 20, 1861.

32. Quoted in *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, March 1, 1861.

33. Henry L. Dickey, "Freedom is Always Within the Union: Despotism Follows its Downfall," *Speech of Hon. Henry L. Dickey on the Duty of Ohio in the Present Crisis* (Columbus, 1861), 15, 16.

events. As the legislators wrangled, the nation edged closer to open hostilities. With the firing upon Fort Sumter, the Democrats' worst dread, civil war, with its concomitant threats to the tenets of the Democratic orthodoxy, was at hand. Nevertheless, Ohio Democrats reacted to the outbreak of war with ready support of Lincoln's call for troops; the use of armed force by the South had roused their martial ardor. The South's overt act had made the issue a clear one: the war was to be waged to restore the Union and defend the government. "Devotion to the National flag is the religion of the hour," wrote the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Even Samuel Medary, soon to be one of the most bitter "Copperhead" critics of the administration, pledged his allegiance to the war effort. "We can offer our old friends [of the South] no encouragement now," he wrote shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter. "We must now have every star retained on our old and glorious flag. . . ." ³⁴

But Democrats quickly made it clear that they supported the war effort expressly to restore the Federal Union; not to abolish slavery. They stressed that the conflict must not be allowed to become, as the Columbus *Ohio Statesman* put it, "a war of invasion, subjugation and desolation." From the outset Democrats feared that radical Republicans would attempt to transform the war into an abolitionist crusade. Equally important, many Democrats feared that the Republicans would attempt to use wartime conditions to abrogate the traditional civil rights that they held sacred. "The great problem to work out now," observed Medary, "is whether we can pass through the ordeal and retain our individual freedom." Similarly, while the *Cincinnati Enquirer* declared unequivocally that "the UNION MUST BE SUSTAINED," it also warned, "let us not forget that we are to preserve the *Constitution* also, and maintain the laws inviolate, for what would the Union be worth without the Constitution and the laws?" Consequently, Democrats kept a sharp eye on the conduct of the administration from the beginning of hostilities. Only weeks into the war, for example, William Parr bitterly complained that Lincoln, by his "unconstitutional acts," was making himself "the perfect Monarch." ³⁵

34. *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, April 24, 1861; *Columbus Crisis*, April 25, 1861. For similar Democratic expressions see *Celina Western Standard*, April 18, 1861; *Georgetown Southern Ohio Argus*, April 21, 1861; *Newark Advocate*, April 19, 1861. A correspondent of John Sherman noted the Democratic ardor, writing shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, "There are no parties in Ohio—all are for the Union and for sustaining the Government—In fact I am not certain but that the Democracy are not the most enthusiastic in favor of sustaining the Administration" (S. E. Brown to Sherman, May 1, 1861, Sherman Papers).

35. *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, May 3, 1861; *Columbus Crisis*, April 25, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, May 1, 1861; William Parr to Samuel S. Cox, July 9, 1861, Cox

Democratic support for the war at its outset, then, may be characterized as willing, but conditional. In their assiduity to maintain the forms of free government in wartime lay the seeds for their subsequent bitter conflicts with Lincoln and his party. While it was clear that Ohio Democrats would fight for the preservation of the Union—as the enlistment rolls attested—it was equally clear that most of them still preferred to achieve that result by conciliation rather than conquest. Not surprisingly, given these factors, most Ohio Democrats believed that their party was the one best capable of bringing a peaceful end to the strife. Even before the outbreak of war, Democrats pinned their hopes for sectional settlement upon their success at the polls. Convinced that a powerful reaction against the fruits of the Republican victory was already at work in the North, Democrats were quick to read significant results into even the most inconsequential local elections. The Canton *Stark County Democrat* enthused that the Democratic triumph in that city's elections in early April was "a glorious victory for the friends of our undivided American Union. . . . Whenever the country is in danger, safety is sought and found in the conservative and safe counsels of the Democratic party." Similarly, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer* both hailed Democratic municipal victories in Ohio's two largest cities as the onset of a "Great Union movement" and evidence that "the ball of revolution [has] commenced here" against the evils of dissolution under Republicanism.³⁶

Although such victories created momentary exuberance and good editorial copy for Democratic journalists, the will of the people in regard to the national crisis was best gauged in the fall election when the new state administration was to be chosen. But it was during the campaign of 1861 that the Ohio Democracy began once again to founder on the rocks of internal divisiveness. At issue was the Union party movement which first surfaced during the summer of 1861. In June the Republican central committee called upon all Ohioans "without reference to" previous party affiliations, to join together—under Republican auspices—to present a united political front in order to demonstrate to the South northern solidarity. The majority of the Democratic press and the leadership of the state party opposed the movement, seeing in it a political maneuver by the

Papers. See also Celina *Western Standard*, May 9, 1861; Gerogetown *Southern Ohio Argus*, July 3, 1861; *Newark Advocate*, April 19, 1861.

36. Canton *Stark County Democrat*, April 3, 1861; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, April 10, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, April 2, 1861. Republicans objected bitterly to the Democrats "thrusting national politics into . . . city affairs" (*Cincinnati Commercial*, March 19, 1861).

Republicans to lay party claim to the spirit of patriotism and devotion to country to attract Democratic votes—particularly in Democratic districts—in order to gain electoral victory. The *Dayton Empire*, the powerful voice of Vallandigham in southwestern Ohio, complained bitterly that

it was all right enough for the Republicans to make party nominations in [Thomas] Corwin's and [John] Sherman's districts because the Republicans have a majority in these Districts, but for the Democrats to insist on preserving their organization, is all wrong. It is worse, it is "Treasonable" in their eyes. The truth is these [Republican] journals fear the result of the election.³⁷

Accordingly, the Democratic state committee summarily rejected the Republican call, and instead proceeded with plans to hold its own convention in Columbus in August. At the same time, however, a relatively small but significant number of Democrats decided that in good conscience they must support the war effort by a show of political solidarity. "Let us for once go out of party harness," the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* urged, "while we give to our glorious but endangered country our every thought and energy." The great and overriding question presented by the rebellion, wrote one Ohio Democrat to his congressman, was "whether we now have, and shall have to all future time, a government? or whether we are to be broken by the power of Southern traitors." Enough Ohio Democrats shared these concerns to insure a muddled and divisive campaign.³⁸

But the great mass of Ohio Democrats, along with the regular party leadership, believed they could best serve the cause of the Union from within the party. Indeed, given the Democratic belief that Republicans as well as secessionists were responsible for the conflict, any other course would have been most surprising. "I am firm of the opinion that the only policy for the Democratic party to pursue is to preserve its organization intact [and] nominate a thorough Democratic ticket of tried and true men," wrote one Ohio Democratic planner. "I am unable to see what some of our men expect to gain by [a] Union ticket. We have always been Union men since the organization of our party. . . ." In a similar vein, Samuel Medary declared that Ohio Democrats would have "nothing to do" with any cooperative effort with Republicans but would instead "have a *Union Ticket* made up

37. *Dayton Empire*, July 13, 1861. See also *Cincinnati Enquirer*, July 7, 1861; *Columbus Ohio Statesman*, July 27, 1861; *Celina Western Standard*, June 23, 1861; *Georgetown Southern Ohio Argus*, July 3, 1861; *Newark Advocate*, July 5, 1861, for similar views.

38. *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, June 5, 1861; Uriah Heath to Samuel S. Cox, July 13, 1861, Cox Papers.



Samuel Medary (1801-1864), Peace Democrat and editor of the *Columbus Crisis*. SOCIETY COLLECTION

of all sound, honest, reliable Democrats and nothing else.” The *Cincinnati Enquirer* announced that “Democrats cannot have any cordial political union with Republicans” because the Lincoln Administration had already “usurped powers, violated personal rights of citizens, and trampled upon some of the dearest privileges guaranteed by the Constitution.” Vallandigham urged the “maintainance[sic] of the organization & integrity of the Democratic party” to provide “an ancient & still admirable machinery” with which “to safe [sic] the Constitution & public & private liberty” and “restore the Union. . . .”³⁹

Thus when Democratic delegates convened at Columbus in August 1861 to rechristen themselves the “Democratic-Union” party, nominate a ticket, and formulate a platform, they did not believe they were guilty of unseemly partisanship. Rather, they felt they were following the surest course to a peaceable restoration of the Union.

39. B. F. Potts to Samuel S. Cox, June 30, 1861, Cox Papers; *Columbus Crisis*, June 20, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, July 7, 1861; Clement L. Vallandigham to Alexander S. Boys, August 13, 1861, Boys Papers.

They nominated Hugh J. Jewett, a Douglas Democrat and an unwavering Union man, for governor. In their platform they emphasized once again the need for compromise and conciliation to end the conflict and bring the seceded states back into the Union. Stressing familiar Democratic points, they labeled the war "the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South." They vowed their support to the war effort, but again stressed that its aims must remain "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, unimpaired." Further, they renewed their call for a national convention "for the purpose of settling our present difficulties and restoring and preserving the Union." It is significant that Democratic advocacy of peace and reunion by compromise during the summer of 1861 was not adopted after the war had begun, but rather was a reiteration of a position they had taken at the outset of the crisis.⁴⁰

Clearly, such beliefs were becoming increasingly tenuous with significant numbers of the Democracy as the war continued. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, for example, questioned the efficacy of continued attempts at conciliation by asking:

Shall we propose terms of peace to armed traitors or dictate terms of peace to disarmed traitors? With the overawed loyal people of the South we have neither opportunity nor occasion to treat. Our business is with armed traitors who steadily declare they want no terms and will accept no terms of Union, even if they were handed blank paper with permission to write the terms from which there should be no appeal.⁴¹

Further complicating the situation was the fact that the Union party movement of 1861 was, at least nominally, just that. Three of the seven nominees on the Union state ticket were Democrats, including gubernatorial candidate David Tod. Tod had been the chairman of the Baltimore convention which had nominated Douglas in June 1860, and had supported the various compromise proposals prior to the outbreak of the war. At the state Union convention in Columbus in early September, the Republican leaders who had initiated the movement consciously sought to insure that the proceedings would be "harmonious," in the term of Republican editor William T. Coggeshall. They chose a conservative, veteran Whig, Thomas Ewing, to chair the convention, and his address keynoted the Union effort to attract Democratic support. "The Ship of State is among breakers

40. *The Ohio Platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties*, 15-16.

41. *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, September 11, 1861.

now," Ewing told the delegates. "I do not propose to inquire what Lincoln has done or what Buchanan has done; let all that pass. Let all past differences among us be laid aside; our duty is to save the country." Implicit in Ewing's remarks was the assertion that only the Union party was capable of that task. The delegates then endorsed the Crittenden Resolutions, recently passed by Congress, which declared in part that the war was not to be waged for the purpose of "conquest or subjugation," nor to interfere with the "rights or established institutions" of any of the states, but rather was to "maintain the supremacy of the Constitution"; once this object was attained, "the war ought to end."⁴²

Because Tod was nominated and the Crittenden Resolutions embodied the views of most Democrats concerning the conduct of the war, a muddled campaign was insured. Further, in many respects the Union campaign took on aspects of a great eulogy for the recently deceased Douglas. Republican newspapers which had vilified the Little Giant now published with warm praise excerpts from his last speeches supporting the war effort. The issue was so clouded that Democratic voters could leave their regular party and still vote for one of their own, Tod, a champion of their dead leader Douglas, and for a platform that largely echoed that of the Democracy. At one point before the Union convention, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the most powerful Democratic organ to join the movement, was able to endorse the nominations of the regular Democratic convention. On the other hand, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, a staunch foe of the Union party, remarked shortly before the election that "the candidates upon both sides occupy the same position as regards the vigorous prosecution of the war, all being in favor of it, so that on that question there is no choice."⁴³

Because of this similarity in tickets and platforms, and because of the abiding attention most northerners gave to military operations, the canvass itself was an unusually desultory one. Although acrimony on both sides existed, the usual campaign furor was absent. "Thus far there has been a remarkable degree of public indifference concerning this election," observed the *Cincinnati Commercial* only a week before election day. While Unionists anticipated a victory, there were by no means sure of it. Similarly, while Democrats spoke hopefully of

42. *Proceedings of the Great Union Convention of Ohio* (Cleveland, 1861), 17-19, 20-24, and *passim*; William T. Coggeshall Diary entry, September 5, 1861, Coggeshall Papers; Ewing quoted in Smith, *Republican Party in Ohio*, I, 138; Crittenden Resolutions quoted in *Cincinnati Commercial*, July 29, 1861.

43. *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, August 14, 1861; *Cincinnati Enquirer*, October 4, 1861.

a triumph, they professed to be ready to accept defeat with equanimity.⁴⁴

Ultimately, the Union ticket swept to victory. Tod defeated Jewett by a majority of 55,223 votes, running well ahead of the total obtained in 1859 by William Dennison, the Republican winner in the previous gubernatorial contest. Although Tod increased Dennison's majorities in heavily Republican areas, it was clear the truly decisive factor was the crossover vote in areas previously controlled by the Democracy. Tod carried sixty-two of Ohio's eighty-eight counties, or 70 percent; in 1859 Dennison had carried forty-eight counties, or just over half. Jewett's total was nearly twenty thousand less than that of the Democratic standard bearer of 1859. Similarly, Democratic votes helped to win for the Unionists an overwhelming majority in the state legislature. In addition, of the Unionist totals of sixty-six Representatives and twenty-six Senators, thirty-two and five, respectively, were Union Democrats.⁴⁵ Clearly, Tod's appeal and that of the entire Union campaign had been focused to attract Democratic support. It had been overwhelmingly successful. But for this very reason, Democrats who had opposed the Union movement could view the election results and feel far from discouraged. Some believed the party had had what amounted to two tickets in the field. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* claimed the results indicated the first signs of a "political revolution" in Ohio. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, an advocate of the Union party, remarked that the victory had been as much a Democratic triumph as a Republican one. Moreover, while it was true that a significant number of Democrats had voted the Union ticket, the regular Democracy clearly remained the political home of the great majority of the party's rank and file. Democrats throughout Ohio believed, at least in terms of grass roots support, that the Democracy was the state's dominant party.⁴⁶

The split in the Ohio Democracy during the campaign of 1861, only indicated the deeper rift that was to develop between the "War Democrats" and the regular party. The "War Democrats," who remained a decided minority, generally were to support the Union party and the Lincoln Administration in its conduct of the war for the duration of the conflict. The regular Democrats, by far the majority of

44. *Cincinnati Commercial*, October 1, 1861. Feeling approximately the same public pulse, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* remarked shortly thereafter that "very little interest is manifested by the people in the election . . ." (*Cincinnati Enquirer*, October 6, 1861).

45. Smith, *Republican Party in Ohio*, I, 95, 140.

46. *Cincinnati Enquirer*, November 15, 1861; *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, October 16, 1861.



THE COPPERHEAD PARTY.—IN FAVOR OF A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF PEACE!

The Copperhead party as seen by the Republican press. HARPER'S WEEKLY (1863)

the prewar party, continued to support the war for the restoration of the Union, but bridled at what they believed to be usurpations by the Lincoln Administration in the prosecution of the war. The President's emancipation policy, inaugurated in 1862, was particularly repugnant to them. Peaceful sectional compromise remained central to their program. Condemned as "Peace Democrats" or "Copperheads" by their political rivals, these Democrats continued throughout the war to preach the same basic doctrines that they had adopted immediately following the election of Lincoln. Their condemnation of all extremists, and their advocacy of conciliatory measures to preserve the Union, had been during the secession winter both a patriotic embodiment of Democratic ideology and an effective political strategy. However, it became increasingly anachronistic as the conflict wore on. "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is" was an epigrammatic summary of the Democratic hopes and, in 1861, one that seemingly had a fair chance of accomplishment. But as the war ground on and became ever more massive in its effects, the saying became little more than an empty political slogan.

All this should not obscure the fact that northern Democrats conceived of themselves as the true men of the Union, the true

defenders of political liberty, and the guardians of the American system of government. Within the limited framework of their own ideology, moreover, they were correct. Certainly the Republicans bore little allegiance to the Union "as it was," nor, as events were to show, to the Constitution "as it is." The most rabid critics of the war could agree, clear of conscience, with the sentiments of Vallandigham, who wrote less than a year prior to his arrest for treason: "We are the loyal men: we are the Union men."⁴⁷ That there was even a modicum of truth in this declaration has seldom been recognized. Yet the Democrats were fiercely loyal; loyal to an older, federalized American Union that was passing from the scene forever, unable to withstand the irresistible and irreversable forces of modernization and the exigencies of a massive civil war.

47. Clement L. Vallandigham to Dr. J. A. Walters, June 15, 1862, Vallandigham File.

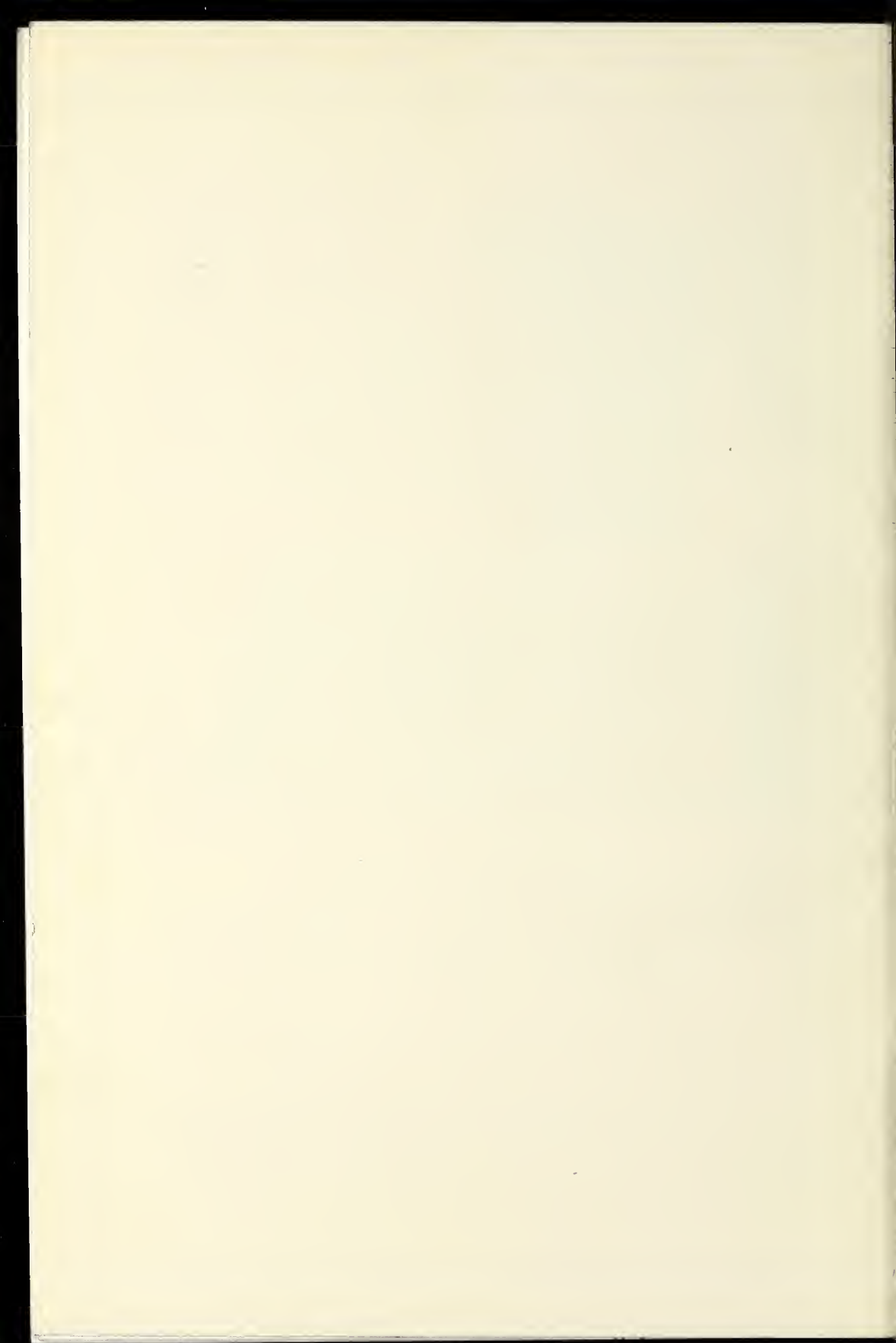


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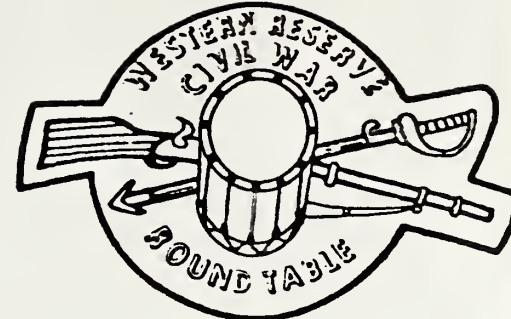
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William C. Stark
3937 West 224th Street
Fairview Park, Ohio 44126

Feb., 1989



The Third Conspiracy of Lake Erie on JOHNSON'S ISLAND

Condominium and marina development threaten JOHNSON'S ISLAND in Sandusky, Bay, Ohio. A local Cleveland developer plans to destroy Johnson's Island, site of a Federal military prison for Confederate officers during the Civil War, by totally developing the 300-acre island, accessible by a causeway from the Marblehead Peninsula or by boat.

During the Civil War, Johnson's Island played an important role in Ohio history as well as in the military history of the nation. Opened in April, 1862, prison population rose to 3,000 by 1865. Two-hundred six Confederates are buried in the small, neatly kept cemetery which is Federally owned. Two Federal forts (Johnson and Hill) were built to protect the Island from any attempt to free the prisoners in a raid-type scenario by Confederate agents on Lake Erie. The forts, although overgrown with trees, are in a remarkable state of preservation despite total neglect since 1865. Much of the prison stockade was destroyed by quarrying earlier in the century, but enough remains for a serious preservation project to be undertaken. This can not occur if zoning is changed which will allow the Island to be destroyed through development. There is also talk afoot to turn the Island into a landfill!

At the present, the Johnson's Island Property Owners Association, composed of individuals who own cottages and homes on the Island is fighting the developer. Once the Island has been saved from the proposed development, serious preservation can begin on the earthworks and the prison site itself.

Development calls for 270 residential housing units, including more than 200 condos. Also planned are a marina with 375 boat docks in an existing quarry; also a 1,000 foot extended break-wall with 450 docks. The Army Corps of Engineers, the Ohio Historical Preservation Office, Danbury Township Commissioners, and the Ohio Lake Erie Redevelopment Task Force has become embroiled in the rezoning fight. Johnson's Island is in a relatively pastoral state and the development would have grave environmental impact not only on the Island but on the Marblehead Peninsula.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? Please write letters opposing the development because it will violate the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 because Johnson's Island Civil War Prison and Fort Site has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places since 1975. The Island contains the only remaining earthworks from the Civil War in Ohio making it the most important Civil War site in the state.

Write against development to:

Danbury Township Zoning Commission
Danbury Township Hall
5972 Port Clinton Eastern Road
Marblehead, Ohio 43440

Mr. Carl Zipfel, President
Johnson's Island Development Co.
14761 Pearl Road, Suite 310
Strongsville, OH 44136

MARK.
PLEASE SHARE
OUR PLEN TO
WRITE W/ YOUR
REASONS &
STAFF

W.S.

Islanders battle condos near Confederate graves

By MITCH WEISS
ASSOCIATED PRESS

JOHNSONS ISLAND, O. — Residents are fighting a developer's plans to build condominiums, town houses and a marina on this Lake Erie island near the final resting place for 206 Confederate officers.

"This is the most important Civil War site in Ohio and developers want to take it away from us," said Robert Long, a historian and writer, who lives on nearby Catawba Island.

The Danbury Township zoning board Wednesday delayed until March 22 a decision whether to allow JI Development Inc. of Cleveland to proceed with plans for the complex. JI plans to build 340 con-

dominiums and town houses and a 375-boat marina. More than 250 people from Johnsons Island and surrounding communities attended the meeting to oppose the development.

The Johnsons Island Property Owners Association claims the development would increase traffic and ruin the lifestyle of the 30 to 35 year-round residents. The island's population is about 300 in the summer.

Environmentalists say it would disturb wildlife on the island, which is connected to Ottawa County by a causeway. The island is about five miles south of Marblehead.

Historians said the project would

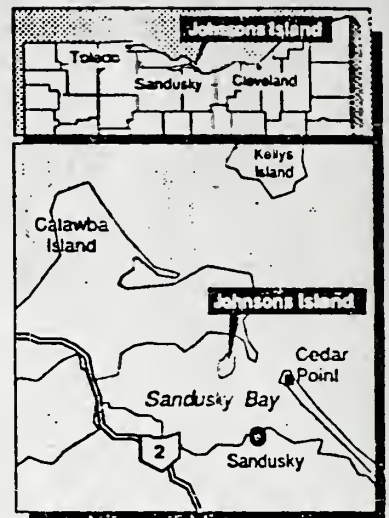
be built on and near the site of the Civil War prison.

Carl Zipfel, president of JI, has said the project would not change the island's character. He said it would be inconspicuous and would not interfere with the prison site.

JI also must receive permission from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the marina.

W. Ray Luce of the state Advisory Council on Historic Preservation said there should be no development on the island until an archaeological survey is done.

The prison opened in April 1862 and held up to 3,200 prisoners. When it closed in September 1865, it had housed about 8,700 prisoners, including 27 generals.



PD graphic/ROBERT W. COONE

The prison had 13 buildings, including a hospital. The last building burned down in the 1940s. The cemetery remains intact.

The Plain Dealer, 1801 Superior Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

OHIO

JOHNSON'S ISLAND — Residents are fighting developer's plans to build condominiums, townhouses, marina near final resting place for 206 Confederate officers. Danbury Township zoning board delayed until March 22 decision on whether to allow JI Development Inc. to proceed. ... **PORT CLINTON** — Uniroyal Chemical Co. in February will begin moving some of 1.6 million gals. of deadly herbicide stored in Ottawa County warehouse. Cost: up to \$6 million.

Please follow future reports on the fight to save Johnson's Island in nationally circulated Civil War publications such as: Civil War Roundtable Associates DIGEST (Box 7388, Little Rock, ARK, 72217), BLUE AND GRAY MAGAZINE, CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED, THE COURIER, local and national newspapers and Civil War roundtable newsletters. Please honor future requests to write in favor of preservation of Johnson's Island.

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER CLEVELAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1989

PLAIN DEALER

Letters to the editor

The new battlefield: Memories vs. condos

In the Jan. 27 story "Islanders battle condos near Confederate graves," Carl Zipfel, president of Johnsons Island Development Inc. of Strongsville, claimed that his inconspicuous "project" (to build 270 residential housing units, to include 200 condominiums, a marina with 375 slips in an existing quarry, and a 1,000-foot extended breakwall with room for 450 additional boats) would not change the character of Johnsons Island. It would not interfere, he said, with the former federal Civil War military prison site for Confederate officers or the nearby cemetery, which contains the remains of 206 officers and some civilians connected with the history of the prison.

Nothing could be further from the truth. This is sheer fantasy on Zipfel's part and on the part of his attorney, architect, and engineer. Throughout the country, Civil War site preservationists, and locally the memberships of both the Cleveland Civil War Roundtable and of the Western Reserve Civil War Roundtable, have become outraged at Zipfel's shortsighted perspective, which threatens to destroy the only example of Civil War earthworks remaining in Ohio.

Zipfel's plan would indeed destroy the historical integrity of the former prison site (1862-1865), the remains of Forts Hill and Johnson, and of the cemetery in what is Ohio's most impressive Civil War site. Johnson's Island would be inundated with tons of garbage, sewage, air and water pollution from powerboats and automobiles (where will they all be parked?), not to mention the destruction of the ecological balance due to overpopulation of the 280-acre area. Development would be in violation of the site's listing in the National Register of Historic Places (1975), and of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The cemetery is federally owned, but its historic setting would indeed be irreparably altered by development.

Destruction of Civil War sites has become a national problem and a disgrace, brought on by the "bulldozing for dollars" mentality of commercial and residential developers as exemplified by the Johnson's Island Development Company. Concerned persons are urged to protest to the Danbury Township Zoning Commission, Danbury Township Hall, Marblehead, Ohio, 43440.

WILLIAM C. STARK
Fairview Park

Stark is chairman of the Preservation Committee, Cleveland Civil War Roundtable.

FEB 11 1990

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IN MEMORY OF ABE. Lincoln Middle School Principal Roy Kress stands with Linc the Lion, the school mascot. Inside the costume is eighth grader Candy Caytan. The school on East Main Street, built by the WPA during the Depression, was dedicated in 1930 and named after Abraham Lincoln. — Mark J. Moretti, The Advocate

Honest Abe

Country will always remember Lincoln

By KATHY WESLEY
Advocate Reporter

He stares at us sternly from the front of the five-dollar bill. His gaze, somewhat softened but nonetheless mysterious, peeks over the shoulder of justices in the West Courtroom of the Licking County Courthouse.

We remember him with all manner of hospitals and schools, and his voice speaks to us from beyond every time a fifth-grader stumbles through the Gettysburg address. His Twain-like humor sparkles through every media portrayal, and every kindergartener knows he makes the very best log cabins in the world.

He is Abraham Lincoln, backwoods lawyer, 16th president, father of emancipation, born on Feb. 12, 1809. And while his presence is not as pervasive in Licking County as it is in other places, his name and picture still are seen everywhere.

"Since 1948, polls have been taken rating the presidents ... and since then, Lincoln has always gained first place," said Mark Neely, author of "The Abraham Lincoln Encyclopedia" and chief historian at the Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, Ind.

The 16th president's fame was ensured by his actions during the civil war — preserving the union against the South's secession, freeing an estimated 3½ million slaves — but it ironically was his assassination in 1865 that sealed his honored role.

"Some of his actions as president

... were controversial," Neely says, "but his assassination made him a martyr for freedom, and silenced his critics forever."

Within weeks of his death, deathbed photographs and fanciful depictions of Lincoln entering heaven began appearing. "There's even one picture of Lincoln meeting George Washington in heaven ... that immediately assigned him status as the greatest," Neely said.

Although some things already bore the president's name — Lincoln, Ill., for example, which named itself years before his death in appreciation for free legal work he had done in incorporating the town — other namesakes followed.

In 1867, a state commission charged with finding a capital city for the state of Nebraska swooped down on the little hamlet of Lancaster, Neb., and named the cluster of 10 log and stone houses after the slain president. It was 100 miles from the nearest railway spur, but Lincoln, Neb. eventually became the largest U.S. city named for the president.

"There are about 180,000 people living in the area now," says Joan Ross, Lincoln's deputy city clerk. "It's a real nice community — not so big you can't get around it ... and we're having something of a residential building boom right now."

But Lincoln is part of the city. A thoughtful stone Lincoln looks down from a pedestal on the west side of the statehouse, and a profile of the craggy-faced president is on the city's seal.

A second round of Lincoln

namesaking took place after 1909 when the 100th anniversary of the president's birth was celebrated. Hence came the Lincoln Tunnel in New York City and the Lincoln Highway (now U.S. 30), which was built in 1913 and stretched 3,384 miles between New York and San Francisco.

And of course, there were Lincoln Logs.

In 1916, the story goes, John Lloyd Wright, son of famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright, developed Lincoln Logs. The construction toy was supposedly modeled after real-life architecture — the design of the earthquake-proof Imperial Hotel, which the young John Wright saw with his father years before.

Today the logs still are rolling, compliments of the Playskool toy company, which buzzes 3.3 million board feet of Ponderosa pine into Lincoln Logs each year at a special factory in Walla Walla, Wash.

Lest any think that today the president is declining in popularity, scholar Neely — whose museum is sponsored by none other than Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. — says his celebrity is continuing even today.

"Of the martyred presidents of that era — Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley — few ever talk about Garfield and McKinley," Neely says. "And when President Bush initiated a series of lectures on the presidency, which president do you think he started with?"

His favorite, of course, Abraham Lincoln.



THE PLAIN DEALER

Aged depot not worth cost to restore, Bedford to hear

Friday, April 28, 2006

Thomas Ott
Plain Dealer Reporter

Bedford - An old train depot in downtown Bedford where Abraham Lincoln waved to well-wishers en route to his first inauguration is a part of history, but the building does not have enough original parts to justify saving it, City Manager Robert Reid Jr. says.

Reid will recommend that City Council demolish a city-owned former Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad station built in 1852 and redevelop the site, perhaps as a shop or pond and skating rink.

The building - not to be confused with the landmark former Wheeling & Lake Erie rail station a few feet away - is empty. But the Cleveland & Pittsburgh station has had its moments.

Abraham Lincoln stepped onto a car platform and waved to a crowd on the way to his inauguration in 1861, according to a book by the late Dick Squire, founder of the Bedford Historical Society.

The same year, an abolitionist mob protested as a train carrying Sarah Lucy Bagby, a 24-year-old fugitive slave, stopped during her forced return to what is now West Virginia, according to Bedford Public Library research published in 1953. Bagby was one of the last escaped slaves sent back to the South before the Civil War, according to the Encyclopedia of Cleveland History.

The city should renovate the building and use it as a first-aid or police station during community festivals, said Janet Caldwell, interim director of the Bedford Historical Society.

"That's an important part of history, and it's right here," she said "That bit of history is America's history."

City Council will discuss Reid's recommendation Monday. Reid proposed demolition four years ago, shortly after the city bought the property, but he retreated under a hail of opposition from the public.

Reid and Mayor Daniel Pocek, who also serves as the council president, said the depot does not have enough authentic features left to merit fixing.

The building was recently examined by Bedford architect Chuck Miller, whose firm has tackled historical preservation projects. He said the building has been heavily altered and does not contribute to a surrounding district that is on the National Register of Historic Places.

A lobby and a boarding platform are gone, Miller said. The heavy timber posts and beams in a surviving room's frame are original, but doors and windows have been filled in. The floor is now concrete, and Miller is not sure how much of the original exterior remains under the gray vinyl siding.

Reid would consider letting the historical society take over the building. But Caldwell said the group has its hands full with four nearby properties it owns or maintains.

Miller suggested dismantling the former Cleveland & Pittsburgh depot's frame and reassembling it somewhere else.

Reid and Pocek also oppose spending city money on that. Caldwell would prefer that the old train station keep its place in history.

"There's a lot of power in standing by where something happened in the past," she said.

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GOVERNORS OF
OHIO.

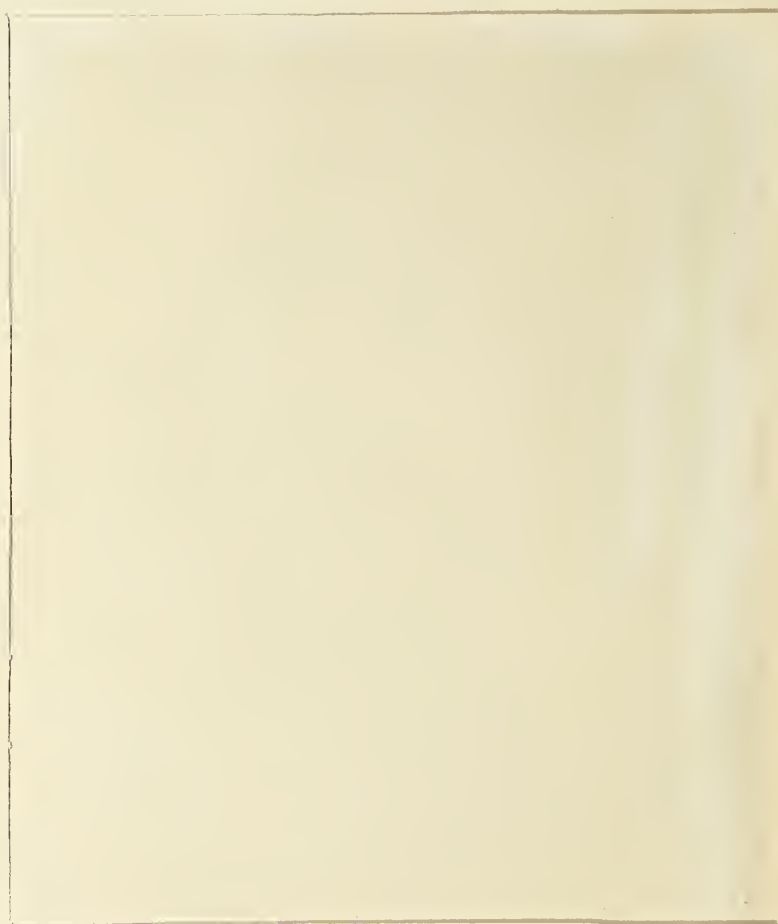
FROM 189 TO 1844.





WILLIAM SHANNON—1839-1840—1843-1844.

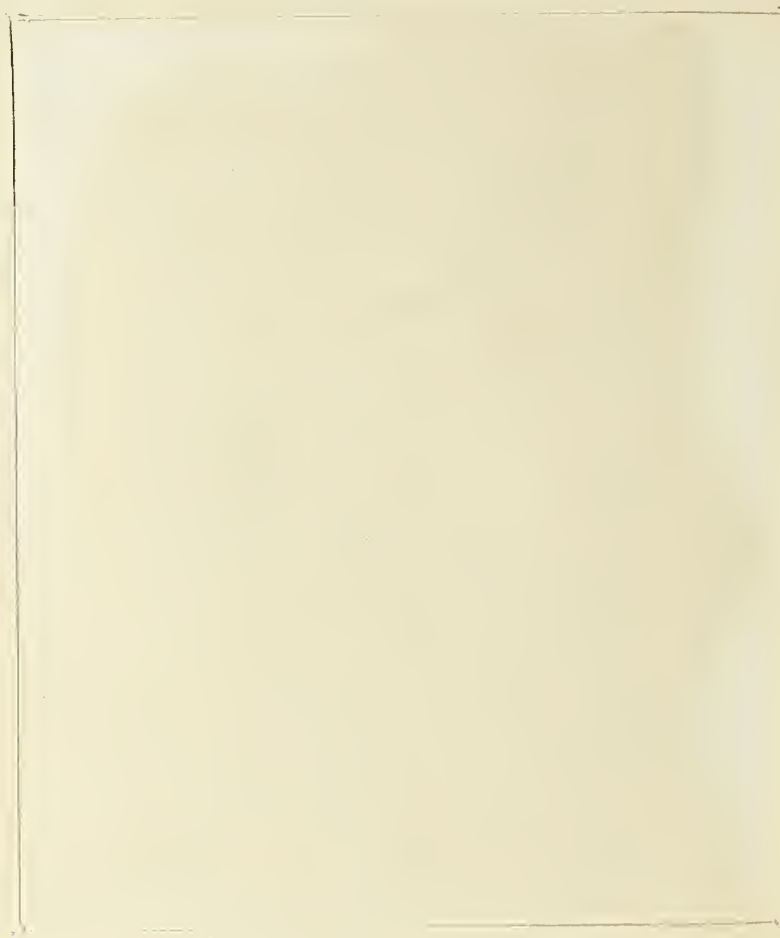
William Shannon was the first native Ohio governor and was born in Belmont county, O., in 1802. He was educated at Athens and Transylvania universities and studied law at St. Clairsville. As a Democrat he was elected governor in 1838, was defeated in 1840 by Thomas Corwin and again elected governor in 1842. He was appointed minister to Mexico in 1844, was sent to congress and was one of the four Ohio Democrats who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was appointed governor of Kansas by President Pierce, which position he resigned in 1857. He was an eminent lawyer, and his services were much sought after; but he devoted much of his time to the defense of the poor and struggling. He has been described as an old man of noble presence, hale and hardy. He died in Lawrence, Kan., which city had been his home for many years.





THOMAS CORWIN—1841-1842.

Thomas Corwin, governor from 1841 to 1842, passed through the political training school of the bar, the state legislature and congress before assuming the chief executive's chair. He was born in Kentucky in 1794 and died in Washington in 1865. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Lebanon, O., in 1817. In 1821 he was elected to the legislature and in 1830 was sent to congress by the anti-Jackson party. He was nominated by the Whigs as a candidate for governor. In 1843 Governor Corwin was elected United States senator by the Whig party. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Fillmore in 1850. He was re-elected to congress in 1858, and on March 12, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him minister to Mexico. As an orator Corwin had few equals. When he was stricken with paralysis all of Ohio grieved. He was a wonderfully strong man.





Wilmington O
Republican **JOSEPH VANCE—1837-1838.** *May 21/07*
Joseph Vance, governor of Ohio from 1837 to 1838, was born in Washington, Pa., in 1786, coming to Urbana, O., with his father in 1805. He took part in the war of 1812. He was prominent in political affairs, both state and national, being a member at different times of the state legislature and congress. He was an earnest advocate of the extension of the national road, the old "Cumberland road" through Ohio to the west. He was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Ohio in 1851 and while so acting was stricken with paralysis, from which he died some time later.





ROBERT LUCAS—1833-1836.

Robert Lucas, governor of Ohio from 1833 to 1836, was a man of strong personalities. His ability as a soldier was shown in the war of 1812, when he raised a battalion of volunteers. He became a brigadier general and served at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. The "Toledo war" occurred during his administration as governor, and he maintained the Ohio side successfully. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary war and a descendant of William Penn. Robert Lucas removed to Ohio in 1802, settling where Portsmouth now stands. He afterward removed to Piketon and was engaged in a general store. He was several times elected to the different branches of the general assembly, serving at one time as speaker of the house of representatives. In 1832 he presided over the national Democratic convention that nominated Jackson for a second time. In 1848 he was appointed by President Van Buren as territorial governor of Iowa. He died in Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 7, 1853.





DUNCAN M'ARTHUR—1831-1832.

Duncan McArthur, of Scotch parentage, but New York state birth, served as governor for the term of 1831-32. He was born in 1772. He became assistant surveyor to General Massie. McArthur aided in the laying out of Chilli-cothe. His surveying brought him close to many land deals, and in time he acquired great landed wealth. In 1805 he served in the legislature from Ross county. He became colonel and major general of the state militia and in 1812 was commissioned colonel in the Ohio volunteers, afterward marching to Detroit. His regiment was included in Hull's surrender. After his return from Detroit he was elected to congress by the Democrats. He resigned after short service and went into the volunteer service with the commission of a brigadier general. He was again sent to the state legislature and to congress. In 1830 he was elected governor by the anti-Jackson party.





ALLEN TRIMBLE—1822—1827-1830.

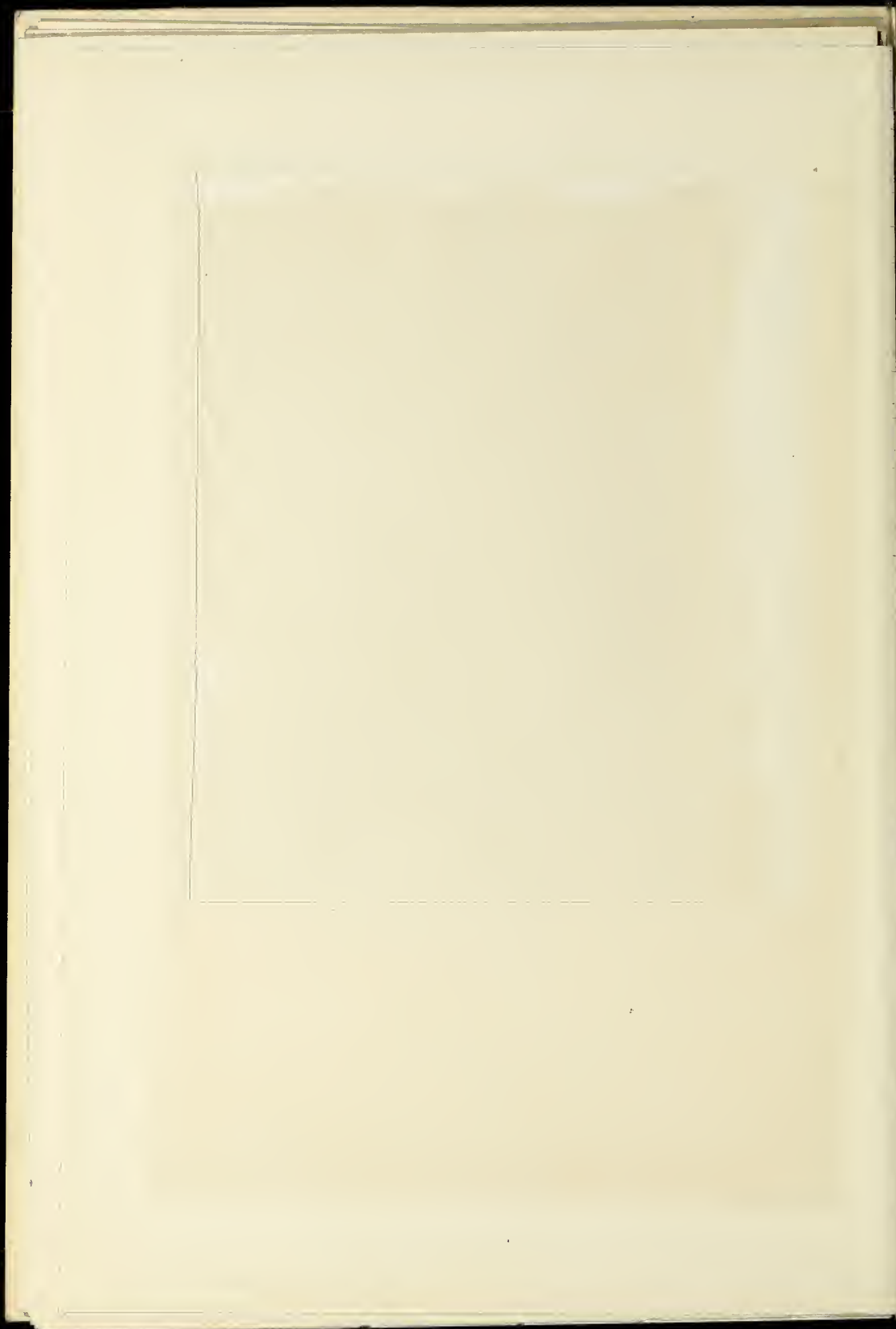
Allen Trimble was acting governor most of the year 1822, when he succeeded Ethan Allen Brown, who went to the United States senate. In 1826 Allen Trimble was elected governor, serving until 1830. He was an earnest advocate of the extension of the common school system, and while governor of put forth his best efforts in that work. He was born in Augusta county, Va., in 1783 and died at Hillsboro, O., Feb. 3, 1870. The family removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and in 1804 Allen Trimble settled in Highland county. Trimble commanded a mounted regiment under General William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, served in the state legislature in 1816, was elected state senator in 1817 and was president of that body in 1822, when he became acting governor. In 1846-48 he was selected president of the first state board of agriculture.





JEREMIAH MORROW—1823-1826.

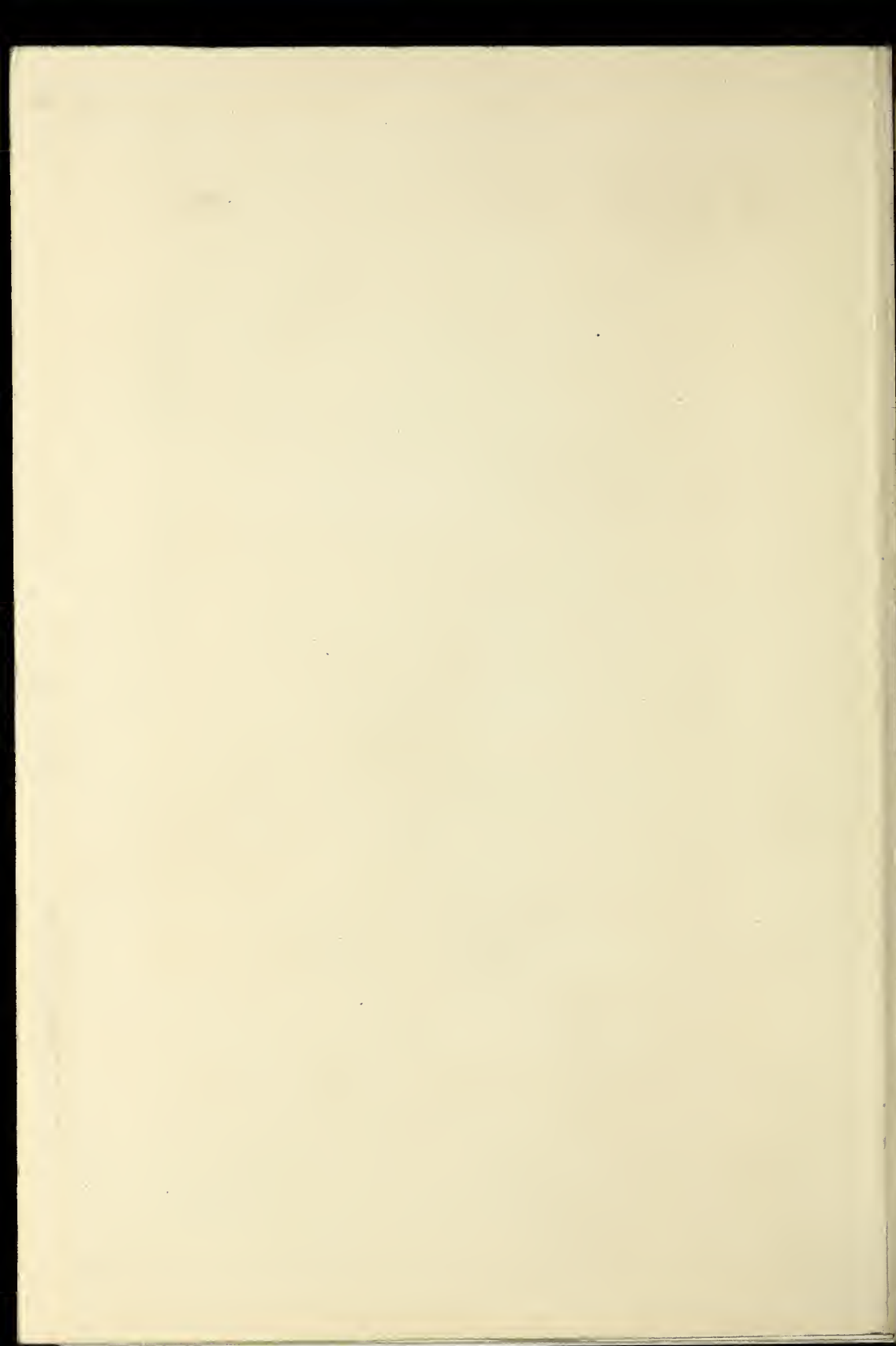
Jeremiah Morrow, who was governor from 1823 to 1826, rose on the rounds of the political ladder from a representative in the territorial legislature to delegate to the first constitutional convention and then successively a member of the state senate and for ten years Ohio's sole representative in the lower house of congress. In 1814 he was commissioner to treat with the Indians west of the Miami river. Then he went to the United States senate. The governorship did not satisfy his political aspirations, and in 1841 he was returned to congress. While in congress Mr. Morrow drafted most of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of public lands. He died March 22, 1852.





ETHAN ALLEN BROWN—1819-1822.

Ethan Allen Brown was bound to rise in the world, if date of birth has anything to do with his fortunes. This man, who served two terms as governor, from 1819 to 1822, was born on the 4th of July, 1766, in Darien, Conn. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton. In 1804 he removed to Cincinnati, where he began the practice of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and his worth as a man won a place for him on the supreme court bench of the state in 1810, where he remained until he was elected governor. He had great faith in canals, a question that was uppermost in the political life of the state at that time. He agitated the canal question, and he may be given credit for starting the building of the great waterways which in later years helped Ohio to the front. In 1820 he defeated General William Henry Harrison and Jeremiah Morrow for the governorship. When he relinquished the office of governor in 1822 he was elected to the United States senate. Later he served as minister to Brazil, then as commissioner of public lands and then retired to private life. In 1852 he died in Indianapolis.



yesterday
Lucy Seaman Bainbridge

V

LINCOLN

A GAIN, by the courtesy of *The Outlook* I am permitted to quote here the brief story of three views that I had of Abraham Lincoln. It was published with subdivisions, as follows:

Picture Number One

Lincoln was elected. On the next March he would take his place at the head of the nation. He came to Cleveland and with Mrs. Lincoln beside him received and greeted people. The bands played lustily, flags waved from every place where a flag could be fastened, and bunting was draped from window to window outside and inside the hotel.

"This reception is for the distinguished citizens," said my brother. "It will not look well for a girl to go."

"But Father has been here since Cleveland was a village, and everyone knows his record. Surely he is distinguished enough, and as his daughter I could go and I mean to go, and I am going to shake his hand."

In a blue dress, a red-haired girl with red, white and blue ribbons, was presented.

Taking my hand in his, Mr. Lincoln covered it with his other big warm hand and for an instant held it. Looking down as though he saw the funny side of it, a smile on that rugged, homely face, which made it handsome, he said: "Daughter, I am right glad to see you."

The rest of this memory is his turning me over to the little woman in hoops and tiny ruffles who stood beside him.

That girl was such a hero-worshipper that for days her right hand was kept wrapped up so that there would be no need to wash off the warm loving grasp of Mr. Lincoln.

Picture Number Two

The Civil War was calling men and women to duty. "We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand strong," sang the men. But there was need of women as nurses. That was before the day when well-equipped, trained nurses were ready for service. Among the many agencies for relief was one got up by the Ohio Military Agent. A party of Ohio men were to go to help as best they could under the leadership of an earnest, practical Methodist minister. One experienced woman was ready to go, and as one woman could not go alone I was added as a junior member of the group.

We had been tried at Acquia Creek, where the poor, bruised and broken men were brought from Fredericksburg after the battle on their way to Washington hospitals. Our party had been sent to several different points, where there was plenty of opportunity for all our ministry under the direction of the doctors in charge. We had been so close to the Front that we had heard the cannonading and had cared for the men, black from the rifle pits. At last our party were at City Point; our supplies did not arrive as quickly as had we. The barrels and boxes and bundles were on their way, so that the first night at the point we had only a tent. The grass was thick and clean, and could serve as bed and chair. Johnny, the drummer boy, rolled in a log saying: "Here's a pillow for you, Sister Ohio." At dusk a tap on our tent-pole showed us a caller. "Will you ladies take in Miss Barton for the night?" asked an officer. "There is no place for her to-night. She has business in the morning at Headquarters. We cannot place her as our supplies are not here."

We gave to Clara Barton a most cordial welcome. She slept beside me with the grass for a mattress, part of the log for a pillow, and half of my mother's big warm plaid blanket shawl for a covering. In the morning when she had gone I was standing at the tent-door looking out upon the scene of the camp activity when not far away, just good photographic distance, stood those two great

men, Lincoln and Grant, in earnest conversation. There were only a few flags flying and there was no music; no glimpse of a funny story on those strong, sad lips. The President looked as though he might have been awake a large part of the long night and in prayer. At a respectful distance from the two men stood a soldier, as motionless as a statue. They did not see me and I was careful not to move; but upon my heart and mind there is graven a picture in which every line of that face, that bent form, the earnest attention as he listened or spoke to the General near him, stands out to-day.

Picture Number Three

The body of our martyred President was to rest in its journey to Springfield, Illinois, at Cleveland, Ohio. In the centre of the public square a pavilion was hastily erected, where the body would lie in state. Flags drooped at half-mast, bands rehearsed the saddest of sad music; a committee of young women, decorated with sashes of black, made up with busy fingers huge rosettes and trimmings of black and white cambric with which to make more pleasing the pavilion where the dead hero should rest. With drawn faces and many a sob the people came one after another to look upon that quiet form, wondering, wondering, who could guide the ship of state now that our captain had fallen? The city mourned, the nation mourned, and, to-day,

after all the years, we do not forget to love and praise and honour Abraham Lincoln.

This page in my personal history began with Lincoln. I close it with his ringing words—good for all time:

“Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.”

VI

THE WEDDING JOURNEY

WHILE living in Cleveland, Ohio, I attended a series of lectures one winter, of which my father, as a citizen, was very proud. During this lecture course I heard such eminent men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Holland, and Wendell Phillips, and feel, now, a certain distinction at having been permitted to listen to these great thinkers while others can only say they have read their works.

A different class of entertainment was offered that winter—a minstrel show—and I well remember its coming to town. The evening I attended was a special occasion, for I was, for the first time, escorted by a grown-up young man, the affair being in the early stages of what was then called “keeping company.” My pretty clothes were a satisfying addition to my dignity, but my red hair was a source of discontent. I was extremely sensitive about it. The conversation between the two black-faced comedians therefore struck a tragic note with me.

“Sambo,” said one, “has you heard tell how they lights the streets in this city?”

THE
JAMES A. GARFIELD
MONUMENT

AT
LAKE VIEW CEMETERY
CLEVELAND, OHIO





J. A. Garfield



Brig. General James A. Garfield

James Abram Garfield was barely installed as the 20th President of the United States when his tragic death stilled the promise of a great role in American history. He possessed many talents which eminently qualified him for the job of President: he had been a teacher, a preacher, a congressman, a volunteer general in the Union Army, a college president, a successful lawyer, a compelling orator. Robbed by an assassin's bullets of the chance to test these leadership skills, he is a tragic figure in American history, remembered by too few.

James Abram Garfield was the last president to be born in a log cabin, thus personifying the ideal of the self-made man: rising from the lowest beginnings to the most glorious achieve-

ment. He was quick to admit that the poetry of his humble beginning was in reality a hardship and a handicap. His father, Abram Garfield, had come from New York State to settle in the Western Reserve. Here he married Eliza Ballou and together they established their meager homestead in Cuyahoga County. In the log cabin that was their home, James, their fourth child, was born on November 19, 1831. When James was two years old, his father died, after over exertion in a dramatic struggle to contain a forest fire that had threatened the little pioneer community. The fatherless family struggled

against harshest poverty and was able to survive only through the most frugal lifestyle.

James Garfield never held any romantic notions about his rough beginnings, and candidly reviewed his boyhood hardships: "I lament sorely that I was born to poverty," he confessed. "Let no man praise me because I was poor and without a helper. It was very bad for my life."

But the story of his lowly origins captured the imagination of the times and later became a political asset for him. The loss of his father at such an early age deeply affected the sensitive boy, who craved a paternal influence. He cherished a strong relationship with his mother which can be traced throughout his life —

through his rise to prominence and until the moment of his premature death.

From early childhood, Garfield distinguished himself as being quick and intelligent. Before he was eight years old, he knew the reading primer almost by heart. His high intelligence and sensitive nature drove him to an early interest in books which became a lifelong passion. Survival was the central concern as he labored from an early age to help support his family and himself. When he was 13 years old he became a carpenter's assistant. At the age of 16 he resolved to run off to sea, but ultimately settled for a job on the Ohio Canal. This brief experience as a canal boy later served as inspirational campaign material when he began his climb up through politics. His life became a balancing act — pursuing his studies on the one hand, and assuming family responsibilities on the other hand. He attended Geauga Seminary for a year, where he also taught several classes in order to help earn his way.

An early turning point in his life occurred when he allowed himself to be baptized by the Disciples of Christ, a liberal frontier religious movement. He was convinced that



An aerial view of Garfield Monument.

the hand of God had spared him for some great, unknown destiny. Thus he was inspired to concentrate on his studies at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. His prodigious memory, combined with his fanatical capacity for sustained intellectual effort, made him the prize student at the Institute. He would later say, "I can express my creed of life in one word: I believe in WORK!"

He became the most popular student leader at what was later called Hiram College. Tall, strong, magnetic, he was a charismatic and charming young man. Seeking a higher academic challenge, he entered Williams College in Massachusetts in 1854 and graduated with honors after two years. In college, Garfield discovered the talent which would sustain him through his career — oratory. Any man who could speak eloquently in the 19th century was marked for success in whatever profession he chose. Garfield had this rare gift. After graduating from Williams College, he elected to pursue academics rather than the pulpit. (Garfield was the only American President to have the distinction of being an ordained minister). He returned to Hiram College to teach,

and where, within two years, at the age of 27, he became the college president. His insatiable appetite for work made him ripe for a bigger career.

In 1859, while still president of Hiram College, the local Republican party urged him to become a candidate for the Ohio Senate. He was attracted to the political arena because of his growing commitment to the cause of anti-slavery, convinced that the Republican party was engaged in God's work. His friends helped him to win the nomination and election for state senator in 1859, a success that launched Garfield on his political career at this most critical time in the nation's history. Having come full circle from his early pacificism, he advocated civil war, and became passionately involved in the anti-slavery issue.

Although he had no military experience, he offered to take command of a regiment, accepting a commission as colonel of the yet-to-be formed 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. "Pluck", he insisted, was far more important than military science. On his own, Garfield had to recruit, supply and train the 42nd Regiment of Ohio. He recruited his troops with the revivalist



Young Garfield as a canal boy.

techniques he had learned on the pulpit; he managed them with the skills of the schoolmaster. Many of the young men in his regiment had in fact been his students at Hiram.

His regiment won dramatic victories in Kentucky and West Virginia, mainly through his unconventional strategies, and he was awarded the star of brigadier general. In some ways, his lack of military experience gave him the advantage of a fresh view of the situation and resulted in some dazzling victories.

Even before the war was over, he found his political career advancing. In 1862, his friends in Ohio nominated him for Congress and he won easily. In the intervening year between his election and

the convening of Congress, Garfield served as chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland and was credited with several key victories. His brilliant strategy at the famous battle of Chickamauga won him the additional star of a major general; he was tempted in the flush of these triumphs to forgo the life of politics and to remain in the army. But President Lincoln convinced him that "though the army has more commanding generals around loose than they know what to do with," there was a shortage of knowledgeable congressmen.

Garfield was such a popular figure that his constituents automatically elected him to Congress nine times, each time by overwhelming majorities. He devoted



Restoration of Garfield's birthplace located on the grounds of Lawnfield.

much of his time as a congressman to learning every detail about the expenditures of government, and served as chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee. With his unique and intimate insight into how the machinery of government actually worked, Garfield became one of the most influential congressional leaders of the age. But his power did not make him a ruthless man; he stood out as

a man virtually without enemies. He was a rare public figure of his day — an intellectual. He was one of the few congressmen who felt at home in the Library of Congress.

This rare combination of amiability and intellectuality marked Garfield for success in public life. When he entered Congress he had been the youngest member of the House of Representatives, but by 1880 he had

become the senior Republican in prestige as well as in years of service, becoming by dint of hard work, the acknowledged floor leader of his party. He was often tempted to retire from Congress to pursue a more lucrative career as a lawyer, but he would always allow himself to be persuaded to serve one more term.

In 1880, he permitted his name to be placed before the Ohio legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate. His overwhelming victory brought him to the pinnacle of his personal ambition — until the Republican Convention of 1880 became the setting for the highest form of political drama. The convention was threatened with a split down the middle between the followers of Ulysses S. Grant and Grant's opponents. After 34 frustrating ballots, when no presidential candidate yet emerged, the convention turned impulsively to the popular James A. Garfield as a compromise candidate. The deadlock was broken and in an emotion-packed scene unrivaled by any other convention, thousands of delegates chanted his name, carrying him in a surge of triumph as the presidential candidate of the Republican Party. The Democratic candi-



The Garfield home "Lawnfield" in Mentor, Ohio.



Honor guard standing by the body of the slain President before entombment in the monument.

date, Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, was the popular hero of Gettysburg, but Garfield's own military triumphs neutralized this advantage and he narrowly won the election.

On March 4, 1881, James Abram Garfield took the oath of office as the 20th President of the United States, surrounded by his proud family members, including his mother, Eliza, his wife Lucretia and his children. Except for John Quincy Adams, no 19th century President entered the White House with better training, and, except for William Henry Harrison, none would have less

opportunity to put that training to use.

After four months in office, he had put behind him the perfunctory duties of entering office and was beginning to formulate his own presidential program. It was a

hot Washington summer and Garfield made preparations to join his family for the Fourth of July holiday at their family cottage in Elberon, New Jersey.

On the morning of July 2, 1881, barely four months after having been sworn in, President James A. Garfield walked through the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to board his waiting train. A shabbily dressed, wild-eyed man stepped behind him and, without warning, fired two shots at point blank range from a .44 caliber revolver. The Assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, had had a long career of fail-



Temporary arch erected at the gate to Lake View Cemetery, September 1881.



Temporary arch erected at the main entrance to Lake View Cemetery at the time of the dedication of the Garfield Monument, Memorial Day 1890.

ure as a lawyer, an evangelist, an author. He would later insist that God had chosen him to remove the President so as to unite the Republican party and to forestall another civil war. He left the President mortally wounded, condemned to 80 days of agony. As Garfield slowly slid toward death, the entire nation watched with horror, following with

morbid fascination each clinical report from the sick room. At one point he was carefully transferred to Elberon, New Jersey, where it was hoped he would benefit from the sea air.

James Garfield died on September 19, 1881 at Elberon, just two months to the day before his 50th birthday. Although many persons had come

to expect the worst, the news that the President had died was the signal for the greatest outpouring of grief since the death of Lincoln. At no time since the Civil War had the nation been so united in sentiment. Even as preparations were made for moving his body to Washington, the very countryside seemed shrouded in black crepe. For the first time the body of a deceased President was returned to lie in the rotunda of the Capitol rather than in the White House, a fitting tribute to Garfield's years of service in the House of Representatives. The casket lay in state for two days and was viewed by more than 100,000 people. Following a service in the rotunda on September 23rd, the casket went by special train to Cleveland, viewed along the route by countless grieving citizens.

Cleveland had been chosen by the family as the place of entombment because of Garfield's family roots in this community. Following a huge ceremony in downtown Cleveland, the cortege made its way to Lake View Cemetery, where another service was held. Garfield's favorite hymn, "Ho! Reapers of Life's Harvest", was sung and the

door to the vault temporarily housing his remains was ordered sealed. An honor guard took up its vigil, somberly guarding the remains of the optimistic and youthful leader, cut down in the prime of his life, who had once been heard to say: "There is nothing in this world so inspiring as the possibilities that lie locked up in the head and breast of a young man."

Soon after his death the Garfield National Monument Association was formed, and its trustees announced a campaign to secure funds for the erection of a monument. During the two years which followed, \$135,000 was collected from the states and territories and from foreign countries. A special endowment fund was established for the purpose of maintaining the monument and providing its staff. The trustees of the association chose George H. Keller of Connecticut as architect. The Garfield Monument, situated on a hill overlooking the country he had known and loved as a boy, was completed in time for dedication on Memorial Day, 1890. The ceremonies on that day were most impressive: veterans of the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Garfield's own regiment, led a four-mile procession.



Garfield lies "in state" at Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.



Downtown Cleveland ceremony September, 1881.



Looking toward the catafalque as Garfield lies "in state" at Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.



Receiving vault where services were held when the President's body arrived at Lake View Cemetery.

President Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, future President William McKinley, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and General William Tecumseh Sherman were among the many who attended to pay tribute to Ohio's martyr President.

In 1923 the trustees of the Association entrusted the care and perpetuation of the monument to the Lake View Cemetery Association, with which now rests this sacred national duty.

The Garfield Monument

The Garfield Monument, located on a commanding hill in Lake View Cemetery, is a circular tower 50 feet in diameter and 180 feet high, built of native Ohio sandstone upon a broad stone terrace. A square stone porch projects at the base of the tower; around the exterior of the porch are five panels in bas-relief depicting Garfield's life and death. These panels include more than 100 figures, all of them life-size.

The first scene is a schoolroom, with Garfield teaching a group of young boys; a photograph of the future president which was made during his teaching career was used as a

model for this likeness. The second panel shows General Garfield arriving with a message for General Thomas, at the battle of Chickamauga during the Civil War. In the third, Garfield is shown at the conclusion of a speech to an outdoor group; they stand around him, some of them cheering and waving banners, while he waits for the applause to die down. The oath of inauguration is the subject of the next group of figures; administering the oath is Chief Justice Waite, and among the surrounding crowd appear Ex-President Hayes, Vice President Chester A. Arthur, Gen. William T. Sherman, James G. Blaine, Carl Schurz, and others. The final scene is of the martyred President lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

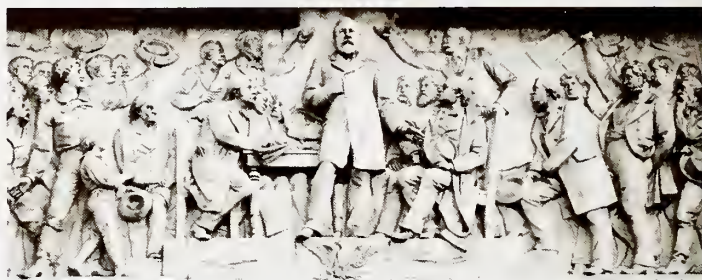
The center of the monument is the Memorial Hall, which takes the full area of the tower's base. In it is a statue of Garfield just risen to speak in Congress. The sculpture is by Alexander Doyle, who obtained his marble from the famed quarries near Carrara, Italy, which were first opened by Leonardo da Vinci. The chair included is an exact copy of Garfield's own chair while he was a legislator; this was cut from the same



Garfield as a teacher.



General Garfield at the battle of Chickamauga.



Garfield as an orator.



Garfield takes the oath of President at his inauguration.



The Martyred President lying in state.

block as was the figure of Garfield.

Around the Memorial Hall are deep red, polished granite columns; these support the interior dome, on which, in rare gold and stone mosaic, are winged figures symbolizing North, South, East, and West — the sorrow in all quarters of the nation at Garfield's tragic death. These figures are encircled by wreaths, of which there is one for each state and each territory at the time of the President's death. Below the dome, on the sides of the chamber, are stone mosaic panels depicting a mourning procession, included in which are Law, Justice, Concord, Literature, War, Veterans, and Labor. Over the entrance are figures of war and peace.

The hall is lighted through stained glass windows; these and four window-like panels represent the thirteen original states and Ohio. Each of these is characterized by a figure with representative products and attributes: Ohio bears a log cabin, where Garfield was born; New Hampshire has an axe beside her, and timber and cloth at her feet; Massachusetts wears a poet's crown, and has books and an early printing press. Rhode Island is shown with jewels and cotton goods; Con-



Domed ceiling of the Garfield Monument.

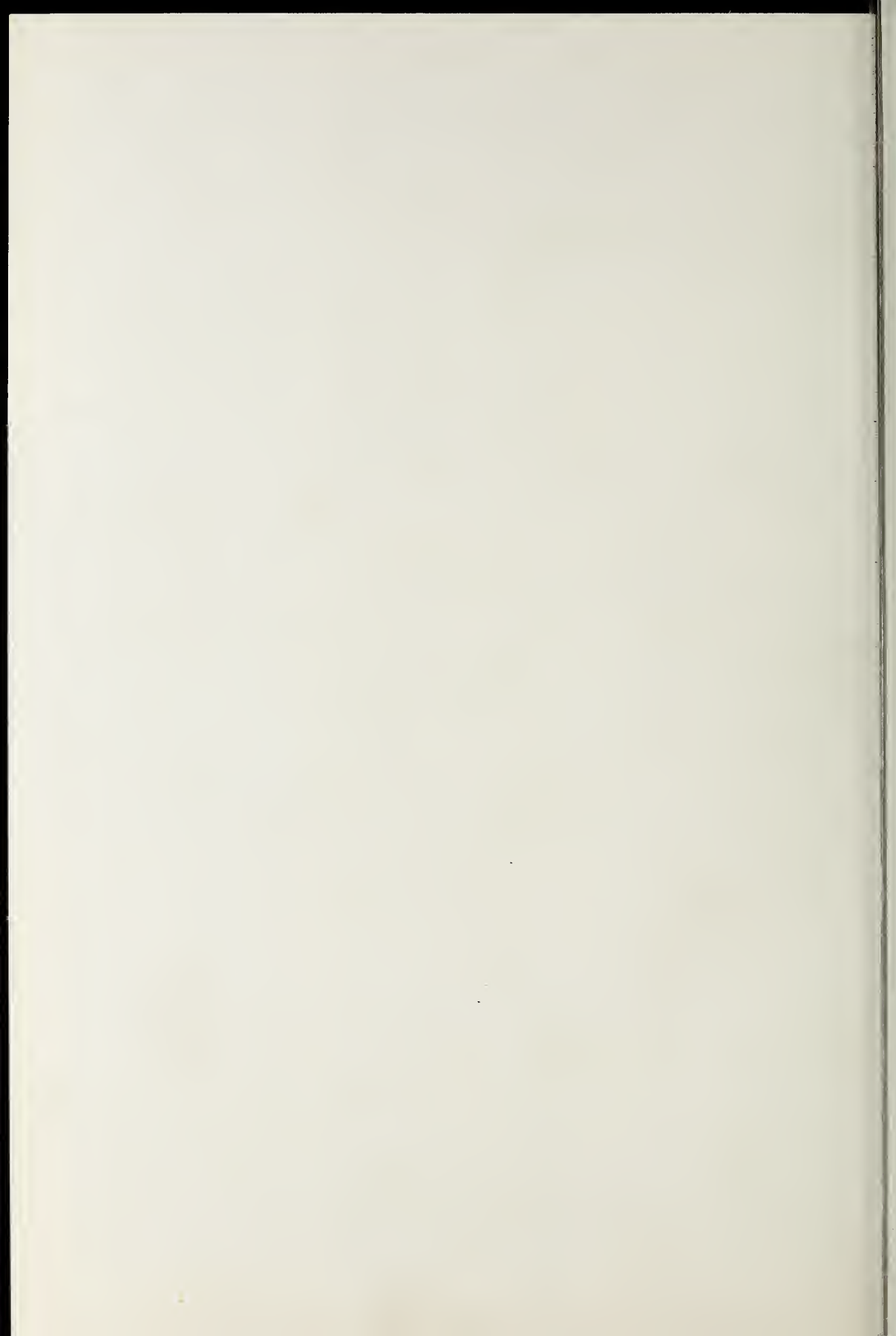
Statue of Garfield by Alexander Doyle inside the Garfield Monument at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.



necticut with the Charter Oak, a globe, and educational books. New York holds the Statue of Liberty and an ocean steamship. New Jersey displays silk, pottery, and glass, Pennsylvania holds an oil lamp and an iron cog wheel, Delaware carries a basket of fruit, and Virginia has bales of tobacco leaf and a tobacco plant. North Carolina is portrayed with rice, sugar cane, and southern fruits. Georgia has a sawmill and a pine tree; and Maryland, the last, holds the White House at Washington.

In the crypt directly below the Memorial Hall are the bronze casket of Garfield, draped with an American flag, and that of his wife, Lucretia Garfield, who died 37 years after his assassination. An inscribed urn holds the ashes of the President's daughter, Mary Garfield Stanley-Brown, and beside it is an inscribed urn which holds the ashes of her husband, Joseph Stanley-Brown, who was the President's untiringly devoted secretary.

A stairway in the entranceway leads up to the balcony of the Monument. From this position there is a fine view of the City of Cleveland, including forty miles of the shore line and much of Lake Erie.



Know Your Ohio

BY H. J. CARR.

Abe Lincoln, by his personal and professional courtesy, brought upon himself one of the most disappointing moments of his life. It occurred in Cincinnati in September of 1855, when he was engaged as one of the leading counsel in the patent case of Cyrus H. McCormick vs. John H. Manny.

McCormick sought an injunction to prevent the defendant from infringing on certain patents and to recover \$400,000 as damages. Representing Manny were Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and a Mr. Harding of Philadelphia.

Anticipating with professional pride this forensic debate, Lincoln prepared his brief with diligent care. He looked upon it as an opportunity to add to his already high standing in the Illinois bar. He knew that Harding was to present the technical argument, but he was not aware of Stanton's employment until he reached the Queen City. But to this disappointment he acquiesced graciously.

As the original counsel, Lincoln, according to professional courtesy, should of course speak. At a meeting of the three men, Stanton and Harding determined that only two should argue their side. Stanton then suggested that Lincoln should present the law of the case, to which the former Rail Splitter responded: "No, do you speak."

"I will," snapped Stanton, and departed for his preparation.

Expecting either a declination from Stanton or a rearrangement of the program, neither of which happened, the Illinois lawyer was humiliated and chagrined—and saw his professional feather-in-his-hat fade away.

Memories of Lincoln's Visit To Be Revived by Maresh

Lincoln's birthday is at hand, and that means, as usual, that Anton L. Maresh is immersed in a welter of activity.

This year the renowned collector of Lincoln relics will be master of ceremonies at a one and a quarter hour broadcast direct from the Lincoln Shrine room in the old Weddell House. The program will be given Saturday afternoon from 3 to 4:15 over WCLE.



ANTON L. MARESH

In the same room where Lincoln stayed on Feb. 15, 1861, en route to Washington from Springfield, Ill., to become President, an 80-year-old harmonium will be played by Maresh. Lincoln listened to the mellow tones of the same harmonium.

Mildred Benson will sing the songs which Jenny Lind sang when she was a guest at the Weddell House, and 93-year-old Chaplain John Kaley of Elyria will recite the Gettysburg address which he heard Lincoln deliver. The role of the Great Emancipator will be played by Judge Frank G. Carpenter.

Maresh hopes the broadcast will revive interest in Lincoln ideals.

"We can and must go back to the old-fashioned, rugged honesty of Lincoln," he said today. "There are too many Dr. Jekylls and Hydes ruling our cities, states and the nation, men with selfish interests waxing fat at the expense of the taxpayers."

"Lincoln knew that government was not made for the specific purpose of taxing people to the point where they may become either paupers, chiselers or thieves."

Maresh, who lives at 16717 Kinsman rd., Shaker Heights, devotes most of his time to teaching music. He formerly conducted a piano business in E. 55th st.

The Plain Dealer Post Box

When Lincoln Visited Cleveland.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: I have long been interested in testing out statements about personal recollections, fake photographs and unsubstantiated reminiscences concerning Abraham Lincoln. I have, I fear, become somewhat skeptical about them.

A gentleman who was interviewed in the Plain Dealer of Sunday last professes to remember having seen Mr. Lincoln in Cleveland "while campaigning for the presidency," and "that he had a black beard."

If that gentleman saw Mr. Lincoln it was after his election to the presidency and while en route to his inauguration.

All the Lincoln records show that "Mr. Lincoln remained in Springfield after his nomination for the presidency and except for one journey to Chicago and one he made to visit his aged stepmother, he hardly left Springfield. He made no speeches."

—Barton (Vol. 2, 445). Col. Alexander McClure says "Lincoln spent the campaign raising a beard."

Mr. Lincoln was, however, in Cleveland on the evening of Feb. 15, 1861, en route to Washington, and spent that night at the Weddell House.

He made an address that evening from the famous old Weddell House balcony, in which "he avoided a technical discussion of national issues and endeavored to allay excitement."

It was this occasion probably that

was referred to in the interview as "the black beard" would identify. Cleveland. W. S. LLOYD.

Slave Railroad In Ohio

By David H. Brown

Photographs by Hank Reichard

The only steady occupants of the old Gray residence in Deavertown for the past five years or so have been the memories of the days when the house was one of the best known "stops" on the famed "Underground Railroad" of the Civil War era.

But these memories may have to share the home with the Paul Middletons, who bought the house last summer. Before too long, the Middletons expect to renovate the Gray residence and move in from across the road where they now live.

SINCE LAST SUMMER, the Middletons have used the house on weekends for parties. They've explored the now ramshackle place from its creaky attic to its "secret" entrance basement, the latter having housed many a slave escaping from the South.

Thomas Lounsdale Gray carved a niche for himself in history by aiding about 500 Negroes in their flight for freedom. He was one of the most active "conductors" on the "Underground Railroad" in Ohio.

A VIRGINIAN BY BIRTH (near Alexandria on Jan. 16, 1815), he took his trade as a saddler and his hate of slavery to the Morgan County village named after its 1809 founder, Levi Deaver.

He married Fidelia Bagley soon after he arrived in 1835 and settled down to aid the cause of Abolition. He and others spurred their efforts to new heights when the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 went into effect, and disdained the \$1000 fine and six-month imprisonment penalties.

Deavertown, near the Perry County line, was on the Athens-Zanesville "Underground Railroad" route. Two northbound lanes through Rosseau and Pennsville came together there before going on to Putnam and Zanesville.

SLAVES USING THIS ROUTE would come from the South to cross the Ohio River at Parkersburg or Pt. Pleasant on their way to Canada. Many times the trip from North Carolina, for example, to Deavertown took 90 days.

Gray and the others had numerous close calls, as bounty hunters and sympathizers to slavery were plentiful. A secret knock at the door in the middle of the night and a secret code word announced the arrival of yet another "cargo."

One time, Gray felt his house was not safe for two arrivals. He took them to the nearby Methodist Church where he was an ardent worshipper. As it was cold, he built a fire in the stove and went to get some blankets and food.

RETURNING TO THE CHURCH, he realized a crack in the stove allowed a telltale flicker of light to show through. He "patched" up the crack with mud. When he guided the two slaves away in the early morning, he forgot to remove the mud. The church sexton never could figure out where the mud came from.

Another time, Gray took some slaves to the first station north of his house, the home of Mrs. Affadilla Deaver, a mile from town. Mrs. Deaver had planned to go to Zanesville with some crops and extra "baggage" was added to the bottom of her wagon.

Mrs. Deaver and her 12-year-old son, Hiram, started out. But at the foot of Wigton's Hill near Roseville the wagon got stuck in wheel-hub-high mud. She couldn't take a chance of lightening the load by having the slaves get out.

SOON, FOUR FARMERS CAME BY and helped get the wagon out of the mud. They may have been curious about the heaviness of the wagon, but they didn't ask questions nor lift the cloth covering to peek inside. Mrs. Deaver then continued on the remainder of her trip.

There were other incidents—like the time a neighbor of Gray's caught him guiding slaves out of town. The neighbor, shortly after, met some bounty hunters but did not reveal his secret. Later, he chided Gray about it, commenting how he missed out on a \$500 reward.

GRAY'S BOLDNESS WAS NOT confined to the "Underground Railroad." Not too many people know he almost single-handedly captured some of the notorious Morgan's Raiders in 1863. This was at the height of the raiders' pillaging of Ohio and Indiana.

Gray, two boys (Reeves McAdoo and James Foraker) and Jacob Knopp went to fell some trees west of Melmick's Mill to try and stop the raiders' progress in Morgan County.

About 1 a. m., they heard some of the raiders coming by. Telling the others to stand by, he challenged the four-man

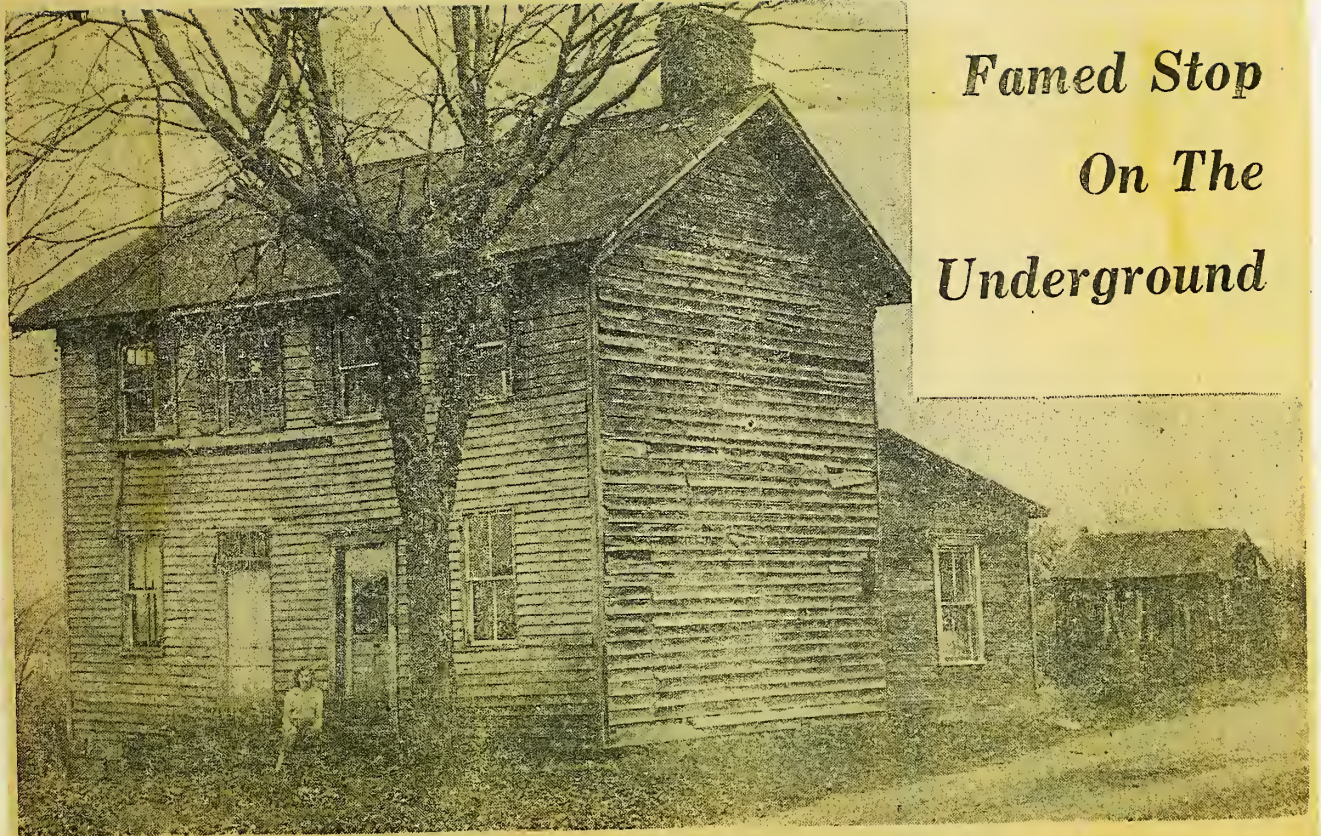
raider group (led by Capt. Williams) and ordered them to surrender.

THE TONE OF HIS VOICE indicated there was a sizeable force nearby, when all his group had but two guns and an ax. But the raiders fell for the trick and were captured.

Though Gray died Nov. 4, 1899, his memory has lingered on, even though the house has become run down. The Middletons bought it last summer from the T. Wesley Burns family.

The Middletons are going to have to engineer quite a turn-about to recondition the old "Underground Railroad" station, one of the many whistlestops on the track to freedom.

The End



*Famed Stop
On The
Underground*

Mrs. Middleton sits on front stoop of one-time "Underground Railroad" house in Deavertown.

*Deavertown Man, Virginian By Birth,
Brought Hate Of Slavery To Ohio Village*



**Mrs. Middleton, at fireplace in huge cellar, looks at hole in wall leading to space beneath-
foundation of house, another hiding place. Behind and above Mrs. Middleton is "secret"
stairway to house.**



"Secret" entrance to basement is now covered with weeds. In "Underground Railroad" days, entrance was much better camouflaged.



Dedicated April 13, 1850

The Old Montgomery County Court House

WHY
IT SHOULD NOT
BE SOLD
AND CANNOT
BE MOVED

THE OLD COURT HOUSE is generally recognized as one of the finest specimens of Greek revival architecture in the United States.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE is rich in historical value. From its steps, September 17, 1859, Lincoln delivered an address on the slavery issue. Presidents Johnson, Hayes, Garfield and Benjamin Harrison also were speakers here.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE is needed as the most distinctive landmark of early Montgomery County and Dayton, a breathing spot in the city's center. Cleveland has its Public Square; Cincinnati, Fountain Square; Indianapolis, its Circle; Columbus, State House Square—all in the very hearts of these metropolitan cities. Dayton may well profit by their example.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE is a community center we can well afford. Much larger cities—New York with its Central Park, Boston with its Common, Washington with its innumerable Circles—keep for their citizens tax-free properties running into values of billions of dollars. Our civic pride should be great enough for us to afford this little plot in the center of our county seat.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE cannot be successfully removed. Surrounding streets are not strong enough nor broad enough to permit moving the building intact. In the

VOTE NO ON T

opinion of a competent and widely known architect*, to take the building apart piece by piece, as would be necessary to rebuild in another location would involve enormous labor costs and other expense. A large part, including the winding staircase, would need to be replaced.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE is well fitted to serve as a cultural center for Dayton and Montgomery County with adequate space for historical collections.

We believe that Dayton and Montgomery County are big enough and rich enough to retain their finest historical and architectural edifice and still raise enough money for their other needs.

For this reason, calling ourselves The Friends of the Old Court House, and inviting all interested citizens to support our cause, we, the undersigned, put ourselves on record as opposed to any movement to destroy or remove the old Montgomery County Court House.

Friends of the Old Court House Committee

William M. Pettit

L. G. Battelle

Irvin G. Bieser

Lloyd Ostendorf

James W. Harris

Esther I. Seaver

Miles S. Kuhns

O. B. Kneisly

Ed Chamberlin

Joseph W. Sharts

* Harry Hake, Sr., Cincinnati. Architect for the Ohio State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio, The Masonic Temple, Bell Telephone Building, Queen City Club, Western and Southern Insurance Co. and other prominent buildings in Cincinnati. Fellow, American Institute of Architects.

—From "*Who's Who in America*"

The statements on the preceding pages are also endorsed by:

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Ezra Kuhns
Fred O. Eichelberger
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Ralf C. Kircher
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Roy G. Fitzgerald
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Rev. Phil Porter
Edith McClure Patterson
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George H. Mead
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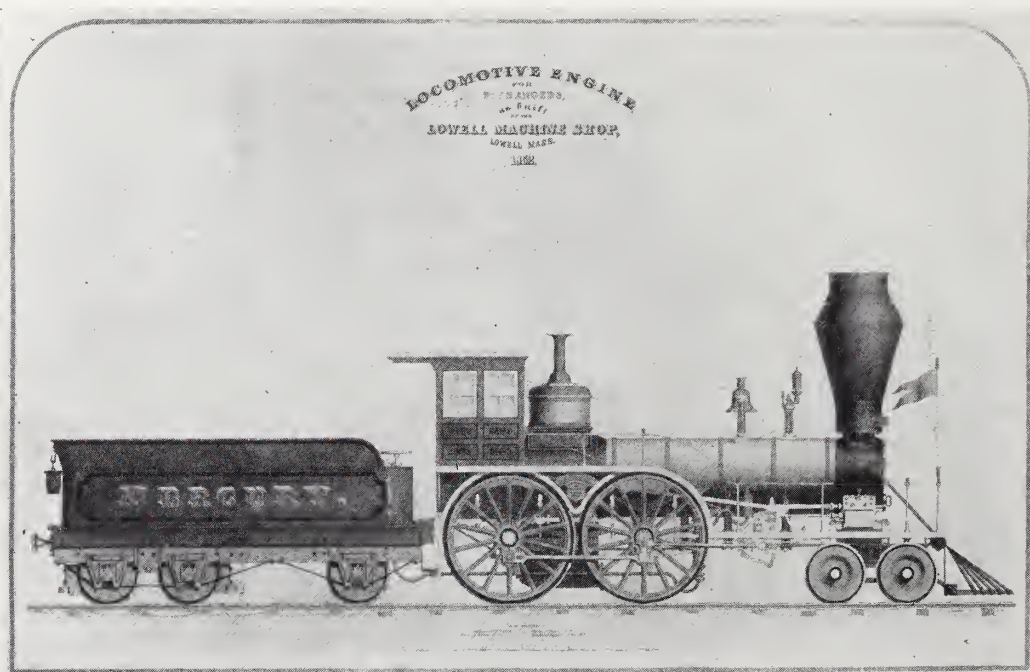
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Organizations

Dayton and Montgomery Co. Historical Societies
Old Court House League
Richard Montgomery Chapter S.A.R.



12. CINCINNATI, COVINGTON & NEWPORT, from MT. ADAM—1852. Lithograph $25\frac{1}{2} \times 39\frac{1}{2}$ plus wide margins—printed in tints by F. Michelin after J. W. Hill, published by SMITH BROTHERS—some marginal tears, repaired. \$250.00.



13. MERCURY—1852—4-4-TYPE LOCOMOTIVE FOR PASSENGERS built at the LOWELL MACHINE SHOP, LOWELL, MASS., 1852. 20 x 32½ plus margins—printed in bright colors—red wheels—green body—lithograph by TAPPEN & BRADFORD, BOSTON. \$175.00.

PLANS LINCOLN TABLET

Alliance to Mark Spot From Where
He Spoke in 1861.

(Plain Dealer Special)

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 29.—The exact spot where Abraham Lincoln stood when he spoke here Feb. 15, 1861, when on his way to Washington for his first inauguration, is to be marked by a bronze tablet, set in the platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station here.

A movement to raise funds by popular subscription for the purchase of the marker was launched today.

Lincoln alighted from a train that was taking him from Springfield, Ill., to the national capital, walked briskly up and down the platform to rest his cramped legs and stopped for a few minutes to make a short speech.
